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THE CONFLICT IN IRELAND,

Free Staters Steadily Progressing.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 16.
Strengthened by guns and armoured cars landed at Bunrana by an Irish gunboat, the National troops last night attacked the stronghold of Inch Island, which was occupied by two hundred irregulars. After four hours' bombardment with an eighteen pounder, the National troops advanced and penetrated some distance into the island and surrounded the stronghold, capturing during the advance Lord Templemore's house which the irregulars had occupied for weeks. A number of prisoners were taken. The early surrender of the stronghold is anticipated.

Explosions, with volumes of smoke, in the morning indicated that the defenders were destroying ammunition.

Free Staters have captured the barracks at Dundalk, making prisoners of the garrison of 250, who were in bed. Not a single shot was fired, but one of the irregulars was killed and one wounded during fighting in the town prior to the assault upon the barracks.

Rebel Stronghold Surrenders.

The rebel fortress at Inch Island, Lough Swilly, has surrendered. Twenty-one were made prisoners; the remainder of the garrison of two hundred escaped. All the rebel strongholds in east and north Donegal have now been cleared.

A communiqué from Dublin states that the National troops have captured the whole of Dundalk. Three hundred irregulars were made prisoners, little resistance being offered. There were no casualties to the Nationals. One of the irregulars was killed and one wounded in trying to escape.

Irish Labour Party's Peace Move.

London, July 16.
In view of the anxiety caused by the deliberate destruction of property by the Irish, an effort is being made by the Irish Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress to secure peace by conference. The executive of the Labour members of the new Parliament decided during the week-end to invite all their colleagues in Parliament to meet at the Mansion House in Dublin on the 20th, to consider proposals for peace.

According to reports received from Dublin, the irregulars seized and looted many ships in Cork Harbour, besides committing depredations on shipping and business premises. At Limerick they seized the famous bacon factories and flourmills, rendering the employees idle.

Irregulars' Depredations Stir Free State.
This feature of the irregulars' activities is emphasised in a manifesto of the Irish Government, addressed to Mr. Collins and the new War Council, reaffirming the determination to suppress the revolt, which aims at the destruction of the economic life of the nation by burning and wrecking property, robbing, and conscripting the population.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Door Not Yet Closed.

The Hague, July 16.
It is officially stated that Dr. Patrón, President of the non-Russian Commission, has sent a letter to M. Litvinoff, stating that the presidents and members of three sub-commissions unanimously agree with the statement of the president of the third sub-commission, that if M. Litvinoff wished to make a statement, modifying his previous declarations, the other sub-commissions would doubtless take into account his statement, and the door would not be closed to further negotiations.

Shell Company's Effort.

Paris, July 16.
Le Temps says that through the intermediary of the President of the Hague Conference, the Royal Dutch Shell Company has invited representatives of Russian petroleum interests to a conference with a view to considering the resumption of work in the Caucasian oilfields. Besides Colonel Boyle, who is continuing the conversations interrupted at Genoa, the Chairman of the Shell Company's Board of Directors is reported to be at the Hague.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION FOR CHINA'S COALFIELDS.

Labour Leader Sees War-Danger.

London, July 16.
Mr. Robert Smillie, speaking at Pontypridd, said they were told that there would not be another war, but capitalists' greed might bring one. There were coalfields in China where it was possible to obtain more coal than Britain, Germany, France, and America together could produce. War might come about that. Japan had eyes on it, and America said: "No thank you—I am not going to allow it." People talked about international peace, yet different countries were trying to beat each other in the most effective methods of wiping out the human race by aeroplanes, bombs, and poison-gas.

TAIL TEANN GAMES.

Irish Conflict Causes American Abstention.

London, July 16.
The American Athletic Union has declined to participate in the forthcoming Tail Teann Games, owing to the disturbed conditions in Ireland. Games Postponed.

Later.
The Tail Teann Games have been officially postponed until August 1923.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

L. O. N. Receives Siam's Ratification.

Paris, July 16.
A message from Geneva states that the Secretariat of the League of Nations has received the Siamese Government's ratification of the International Convention for the suppression of traffic in women and children drawn up at Geneva on September 9 last year. Belgium and Siam are so far the only countries to communicate ratification of the Convention.

GRAND PRIX DU TOURISME.

Driver of Voisin Car.

Strasbourg, July 16.
The Grand Prix du Tourisme was won by Rougier in a Voisin car. He completed the sixty circuits, a distance of 709 kilometres, 140 metres, in six hours, 35 min., 9.2/5 sec.

FRENCH AERIAL DISASTER.

Paris-Strasbourg Plane Crashes.

Paris, July 16.
A biplane from Strasbourg on the Paris-Strasbourg line crashed near Paris.

CANTON SITUATION.

Reported Capture of Kongmoon.

DR. SUN STILL CONFIDENT.

Cruiser Bolts to Whampoa.

(Our Special Correspondent.)

Canton, July 15th.

It is officially reported that on the afternoon of the 14th instant, Admiral Chan Chak, who is Sun Yat-sen's right-hand man, despatched a number of gunboats, including the Kong Hong and Kwong Ching, accompanied by over a thousand soldiers commanded by Li On-ping, to Kongmoon. Fighting took place for two hours against troops commanded by Chan Tak-chuen and finally Kongmoon was captured and Chan Tak-chuen defeated, surrendering over a hundred rifles and one cannon.

Another Talk with Dr. Sun.

Steam is being kept up by the ships of Sun Yat-sen's fleet, a circumstance that may be accounted for by apprehensions of an attack from the shore. It is apparent that there is at the moment no idea of a further bombardment of the city, for when I boarded the Wing Fung this morning and had a talk with Sun Yat-sen he told me that he had "granted a request by the people" to postpone the bombardment with which he had threatened General Yip Kue the day before if he did not move his troops out of Canton.

In his conversation with me, Dr. Sun was very optimistic regarding the military prospects. He stated that he had received word on the previous day that Shiu-kwan had been recaptured by General Hsu Sung-chi's forces after repeated attacks, and that the advance guard of his army was already on its way down to Canton, following the course of the North River. The next big engagement, he said, was expected to take place above Yingtak. Progress was necessarily slow, he added, as before the evacuation of Shiu-kwan by General Yip's forces they had moved the railway rolling stock further back, and the expeditionary army had, as a consequence, to move on foot.

"Is Honam under your occupation?" I enquired.

"Part of it—the eastern end," replied Dr. Sun. It appears that the man kuan (or citizen soldiers) are occupying this area as a point from which operations are carried into the surrounding islands, where the Yip kuan (Cantonese soldiers) have also established themselves. I learn that these bands of Sun's followers have carte blanche in the operations against the opposing forces, and this is not surprising seeing that they are scattered over such a wide area and communication between the various bands is extremely difficult.

"Have not heard further from Chan King-ming," said Dr. Sun in reply to a question regarding the negotiations of the past few days. Another statement made by Dr. Sun was that Waichow had not yet been reached by the expeditionary troops.

At the time of this conversation, the Wing Fung was moored with two armed launches alongside, coaling of the cruiser being in progress. One is left to wonder as to the sources of the supplies of coal and provisions for Dr. Sun's ships. In regard to coal, it is conceivable that stocks have been drawn from certain depots in the locality, though how these have been allowed to pass unchecked by the military shore is just understandable, especially as the supplying of the ships is work that requires considerable co-operation and organisation.

Sun's Money.

From one of Sun's men I obtained the information that Dr. Sun is in a very comfortable position.

\$700,000 worth of Hongkong banknotes, \$300,000 in silver and a million dollars' worth of Chinese notes printed under the last Presidential mandate. The crews of the various ships were, after the successful bombardment of the Tse Mei fort, paid two months' wages, though the officers got nothing.

The crew aboard the Wing Fung during my visit was busy cleaning the guns, shifting cases of shells and generally touching up the cruiser, for what purpose I could not learn.

A Rumour.

During the past two days, a rumour has been gaining currency here that the Bocca Tigris forts have been recaptured by Sun Yat-sen's citizen soldiers. I endeavoured to obtain confirmation of this story in my talk with Dr. Sun, but he did not appear to know more of the report than others I have approached concerning it. It is known, however, that wireless communication with the forts has been interrupted since yesterday morning. The operator of the Wing Fung, I was told by one of the men aboard, had endeavoured to get into touch with the forts, but with no result.

A success has been claimed by General Yip Kue in the operations at Pak Fu Shan (White Tiger Mountain). The official report, which has been published in the form of a bulletin of the expeditionary army troops, states that several hundred were killed and about an equal number taken prisoner. This is an indirect conflict with the statement made to me by Dr. Sun that his troops have entered Shiu-kwan and are now on their way back to Canton—a story that is accepted with reserve.

European in Danger.

News has been received that Mr. Harris, salesman in the employment of Messrs. Liggett and Myers, the well-known tobacco company, is in distress at Shetlung. He has sent word to the office in Hongkong that a fight between the warring factions there has resulted in his being placed in a dangerous position from the fact that his residence is surrounded by soldiers and no provisions can be obtained. In a letter dated 8th July, sent to a friend, he stated that he and his family were undergoing considerable hardships by reason of the fact that the town was flooded and infested with robbers. It was difficult to obtain provisions, and his servants were too scared to remain with him. As a result of these communications, a rescue party has been formed by a number of his friends, who will leave here by motor boat to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

Sunday night.

The rescue party going to the aid of Mr. Harris set out in a motor boat at 10.30 this morning. The majority had taken the precaution to arm themselves. But as events turned out there was no need for assistance. At the railway station at Tungshan, where a stop was made for the purpose of making enquiries, it was learned that the railway bridges had been repaired and that Mr. Harris might be expected either by the through express reaching here at 12.45 or by a later train. It was also ascertained that Mr. Harris had obtained a permit from the military headquarters at Shetlung and was not in immediate danger, as he would be given every facility to leave Shetlung with his family. The expected attack from Sun Yat-sen's citizen soldiers did not materialise and Shetlung was quiet. Hearing this, the party had no option but to return to Canton, having missed what at one time promised to be an exciting experience.

Warship's Clever Move.

The cruiser, or first-class gunboat, Wingchong, has moved from her anchorage off the Shamshu under extremely interesting and somewhat amusing circumstances. This boat, which took part in the bombardment of the Tse Mei fort, had been ordered to move to Whampoa.

COMPANY MEETING.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of shareholders of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd., this morning.

Mr. G. M. Dodwell presided and there were also present Messrs. J. Owen Hughes, J. W. Burtwell, W. C. Shiner, P. Tutar, E. Abraham, H. J. Silva and G. R. Edwards (secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, With your permission I propose to follow the usual procedure and take the report and accounts as read. Your general managers are pleased to be able to present to you such a satisfactory showing for the year under review—a period which has been marked by unprecedented depression in the majority of the world's markets—and I have no doubt the recommended allocation of the balance available for distribution will meet with your approval. Stocks, property and investments have again been taken in the balance sheet at a very conservative figure and I do not think any other items in the accounts before you call for particular comment. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as circulated. When this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. Owen Hughes seconded and remarked that nothing need be said save to again congratulate the general managers and the superintendent and all those who had so well served the Company for many years past.

The report and accounts were adopted.

On the proposition of Mr. Burtwell, seconded by Mr. Shiner, Mr. C. Bernard Brown was re-elected auditor.

SHANGHAI INSURANCE SCANDAL.

Three Foreigners Arrested.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, July 15.
The police have unearthed a gigantic insurance swindle and have arrested three foreigners for selling policies in non-existent companies.

INDIAN TROOPS.

Coming to Hongkong.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, July 15.
The 4th Coy. of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion R.G.A. is proceeding to Hongkong, on change of station by the steamship Tandu.

BRITISHER ACQUITTED.

Breach of Trust Case.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, July 15.
Mr. Rice, formerly of the Borneo Company, who was charged with criminal breach of trust, has been acquitted after prolonged hearings.

SHANGHAI MOTOR CASE.

Mr. Ezra Gets Off.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, July 15.
The case against Mr. Judah Isaac Ezra was dismissed. [The charge was one of negligent motoring, causing injury to Katherine Shekury, a Standard Oil employee.]

THE SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

Russian Officer's Confession.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, July 15.
At the inquest on the Russian officer, Sadovnikoff, who murdered Anna Averkieva, a former sweetheart, and later died from self-inflicted wounds, a confession by the former was read. This stated:—

"Anna and I lived together. She was leaving me because of illegal business in the sale of pistols and ammunition, although she compelled me to do it. This woman drove me to the grave. I loved her passionately, but when I shot, I almost hated her. I was tormented by jealousy. He also left a letter addressed to the dead woman, indicating that he contemplated suicide without murder."

JAPAN'S NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH.

Big Economies Reported.

Tokyo, July 16.—The naval estimates, which, according to the press, have been submitted to the Finance Department, provide for an ordinary expenditure of yen 120,000,000, and extraordinary expenditure of yen 198,000,000, this year's programme showing decreases of yen 15,000,000 and yen 60,000,000, respectively.

The War Office has submitted its estimates for approval to the Finance Department, according to the press, providing for yen 183,000,000 ordinary and yen 33,000,000 extraordinary, showing reductions of yen 14,000,000 and yen 24,000,000 respectively.

This alleged new plan of retrenchment is offered in reply to criticisms of the former scheme under which there was a cut of yen 23,800,000. The new military cuts are reported to be obtained by a withdrawal of troops from China (yen 24,000,000), re-organization (yen 17,000,000), and readjustment of administration (yen 2,000,000). Against this must be placed increased expenditures on account of the military.

The Navy's Aim.

A bulletin issued from Sun Yat-sen's naval headquarters explains the recent movements of his vessels and states that the Navy is anxious that peace should be preserved and no harm done to the people. The attacks by the Cantonese troops had necessitated the Navy's replying with force, but the real desire was to preserve peace.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

Three More Cases.

A money-changer of 98, Tainan Street, Shanghai, reports that at 12.30 yesterday afternoon two men rushed into his shop and drove him and his employees into the kitchen. One of them flourished a revolver. Two drawers in the counter were forced open and \$95 was stolen, together with a small sum which the master was counting at the time. During the robbery, one accomplice stood outside the door to watch for the police, carrying a revolver in his hand.

The master of the Ming Kee, money-changer, 22 Bulkeley Street, Hongkong, was robbed on Saturday night and lost \$53 which was fished from the counter drawers. Two men, one of them armed with a revolver and the other a dagger, surprised him and his foks at 8.15 p.m. Two suspects arrested in Ho Man Tin Road were charged at the Magistrate's this morning and remanded until Wednesday.

Two robbers entered a house in Leichikok Road at 11 p.m. on Saturday and held up a woman who was nursing the sick wife of a friend, in a cubicle. The woman was ordered, under a threat of death, to surrender her jewellery, clothing and money. The robbers took away with them property to the value of \$51.

"SHIMMY SHAKE."

At Kowloon Theatre.

Hongkong has heard and read much of the "shimmy shake." There presents itself at the Kowloon Theatre this week an opportunity of actually seeing it done by two clever dancers, Miss Juanita Antido and Miss Conchita Blus, who have just come up here from Singapore. They will make their first appearance at a special dance which has been arranged for to-morrow night when they will contribute several songs and dance numbers during the evening. During the rest of the week a picture entitled "White Hands" will be shown at Kowloon and additional interest is lent to the appearance of Miss Juanita by the circumstance that she chances to be one of the actresses seen in the film. Each night, beginning on Wednesday, the girls will appear in jazz songs and dances as a prelude to the picture entertainment.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

To-night presents the last chance of seeing "The Sage Hen" at the World Theatre.—Page 4.

There are to be special attractions at the special dance at the Kowloon Theatre to-morrow.—Page 7.

Harold Lloyd in "I do," and "Captain Kid Junior" are to be seen at the Coronet Theatre to-night.—Page 12.

The Kwong Sun Company has removed to 2nd floor, Prince's Buildings.—Page 4.

Laurent Bros. are selling a quantity of miscellaneous goods to-morrow.—Page 4.

Mr. A. W. Smith has been appointed manager of the Hongkong Hotel's purchasing department.—Page 4.

Share certificates of the Hongkong Electric Company are now ready.—Page 4.

Lane Crawford, Ltd., are offering special values for three days.—Page 6.

The O.S.K. advise consignees that the Chicago Maru has arrived from Japan.—Page 5.

A steam launch is for sale.—Page 4.

The Courage of Marge O'Doone is showing at the Kowloon Theatre to-night.—Page 12.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar is demanded to-day was 7.7 1/2.

The Weather.

5 p.m. Barometer—29.76. Temperature—72°. Humidity—81%.

Lighting Up Time.

Lighting up time to-day.

NOTICE.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IRELAND FACING ECONOMIC CRISIS.

London, July 15.

Paralysis is slowly creeping over the economic life of Ireland and is becoming increasingly grave. One aspect of the present condition is that civilians in some places, especially in Limerick, are in peril of starvation.

Ambulance trains are arriving in Dublin with Nationalist casualties, principally from the South, which is the scene of the Government's most formidable task. Irregulars in large numbers are concentrated in the counties of Limerick, Cork, Kerry, Waterford and part of Tipperary. Apart from the rounding up of marauders, the revolt in Donegal, Mayo and Sligo is now suppressed.

A most striking Free State success terminated ten days' fighting at Collooney, County Sligo, in which McKenna's troops captured 70 prisoners after a four-hours' battle. The irregulars at Thurlagh vainly attempted an encircling movement, thereby losing 74 prisoners. The irregulars control the approaches to Cork City and have established a blockade. The citizens are suffering privations in consequence of the blockade and the exactions of the irregulars.

A Dublin message states that irregulars hold the barracks at Waterford and have mined roads leading towards the city. Fighting has been in progress at Limerick since Tuesday. The position of the National Army there is most satisfactory. The guard fired on prisoners at Mount Joy Prison, Dublin, for not heeding a warning to desist from signalling to persons outside. Two were wounded.

A correspondent of *Freeman's Journal* says that 2,000 inhabitants in Limerick are on the verge of starvation in consequence of the siege. Hundreds are fleeing.

REPARATIONS PAYMENT.

Paris, July 15.

It is understood that Germany has paid 32,000,000 Marks due on July 15th.

The *Petit Parisien* states that the German Ambassador has handed the French Government a new note intimating that Germany is obliged to suspend payments of compensation for private property.

The French Government sent a letter to the German Government, suggesting revision of the Wiesbaden agreement providing that payments of reparations in kind should operate from 20th July.

The *Echo de Paris* says M. Poincaré told M. Dubois, President of the Reparations Commission, that there can be no regular moratorium until it is first proved that Germany has done her utmost to keep her engagements. If on the contrary it is shown that a gigantic system of evasion has been created the duty of the Commission is to propose to the Allies measures necessary thereon.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Chicago, July 15.

The conference of representatives of the Labour Board, Railway Managements and Shopmen, regarding the strike, ended with no result. The courts have issued numerous orders restraining the strikers from interfering with railroad property. State troops have been mobilized in various districts.

Washington, July 15.

In the course of the Cabinet discussion on the shopmen's strike, the Postmaster General intimated that the bulk of the mails were being carried normally, although there had been delays at various points. He declared that 1,000 commercial aeroplanes were being held in readiness by their respective owners to assist in the carriage of mails, if required.

Washington, July 16.

The miners' General Policy Committee unanimously rejected President Harding's offer of arbitration.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London, July 15.

At Roehampton in the Davis Cup competition, the Australians Patterson and Wertheim beat the Czechoslovakians Ardelt and Rohrer, 9-7, 6-0, 6-3, and now meet France in the third round at Boston, United States, on August 10th.

The two remaining ties were played out. Patterson beat Ardelt, 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2, and Anderson beat Rohrer, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-0, Australia winning five matches to nil.

At Bristol, Spain beat India and now meets the British Isles in the third round. Degomar beat A. A. Fyze, 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3. Spain won four matches to one. Akno beat A. H. Fyze, 6-3, 6-4, 0-6, 6-4.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE.

Washington, July 15.

Replying to a correspondent, Mr. Hughes said he did not see any prospect of the United States sharing in the maintenance of a permanent Court of International Justice until provision had been made whereby she had an appropriate voice in the election of that Court's judges without being a member of the League of Nations. He denied that the work of the Washington Conference would have been accomplished sooner if America had been a member of the League of Nations. He also denied that America had abandoned the Allies by making a separate Treaty with Germany.

VALUABLE JAPANESE LACQUER.

London, July 15.

Another valuable gift of Japanese lacquer has been received by the Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. R. A. Pfungst having presented to the nation the whole of his fine collection of medicine cases, which have been exhibited on loan during the last five years. The series consists of 286 items, most of which are complete with their *netsuke* and *ofime*. It ranges from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century and in conjunction with earlier examples which the Museum owes to the generosity of the late George Salting, the late Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Sage, now places this section of the Museum collections in a strong position.

MOUNT EVEREST WINS.

Simla, July 15.

A message from Yatung states that the third and final attempt to reach the summit of Mount Everest has failed. Seven coolies were killed by an avalanche and a European narrowly escaped.

THE PARIS RAILWAY SMASH.

Paris, July 15.

The Gare du Nord railway accident was due to a pointsman's error. Three were killed and six seriously injured.

BANQUE
INDUSTRIELLE.Use of the Boxer
Indemnity.

Peking, July 10.—An agreement was signed yesterday between the French Legation and the Chinese Government for the reconstruction of the Banque Industrielle de Chine by means of the Boxer Indemnity.

The agreement provides for a French company to manage the affairs of the Bank with the managing committee in Peking but under the special control of the Chinese Government, provided that China retains one-third share in the Company and one-third of the Directors being Chinese. The Company's capital will be 10,000,000 francs, the Company taking 8 per cent. profits for 25 years. In view of the fact that the Bank's difficulties arose in Europe, henceforth the Bank will function only in the Far East. Far Eastern creditors will be paid in full in gold dollar bonds, redeemable in 25 years. European creditors will be paid from the profits within the same period. The Company will hand over the affairs to the Bank when the liabilities have been paid up and after that the Bank will resume control.—*Reuter*.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

Drastic Economies.

Peking, July 5.—At the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of China a resolution was passed calling for a thorough reorganization of the bank and a drastic reduction in expenses. Acting on this mandate the authorities have recently made very extensive reduction of the staff, over 150 members of the head office alone, without including the staff of other branches, having been discharged.

In spite of the generous terms granted, a good deal of discontent has been caused, according to a statement issued by the bank, and as a result certain of the disgruntled members, no doubt acting in a spirit of spite, have caused to be circulated in the various Chinese newspapers in Peking incorrect and misleading statements as to the business done by the Bank of China during last year.—*Reuter*.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

Japanese Arrested in
Manila.Manila, July 15.—F. Fujihara, steward on the O.S.K. liner Arizona Maru, and Morimoto Kanagawa, an employee in a Japanese hotel here, were arrested yesterday at Fort McKinley on suspicion of photographing a military reservation.—*Reuter*.The two Japanese have been released owing to lack of evidence.—*Reuter*.

MOTOR CAR RACING.

Strasbourg, July 16.

Felix Mazzaro, driving a Fiat, won the French motor-car Grand Prix, five hundred miles. His average speed was eighty miles an hour. Vizcaya, driving a Bugatti, was second, and Marco, driving a Bugatti, third. Another Fiat overturned and the driver and mechanic were killed.

The British entries dropped out before the end of the race. Birco Mazzaro, nephew of the winner, was the driver killed.

THE CITY EQUITABLE CASE.

Vienna, July 15.

An official demand from Britain for the extradition of Mr. Bevan has reached the Supreme Court. The work of translation and preparation of the mass of documents will occupy at least a week. The final decision regarding the extradition will possibly not be reached for some weeks. Meanwhile the Court has refused Bevan's application for bail.

THE PARIS OUTRAGE.

Paris, July 15.

Gustave Bouvet, who was arrested in connection with the National Day shooting sensation, has been identified as a well-known anarchist. The outrage, which was evidently directed against M. Millerand, has evoked numberless congratulations to the President on his escape.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

London, July 15.

A Moscow communique states that as a result of the fighting, the complete overthrow of Enver Pasha's Bokharan adventure is imminent.

The German Consulate at Petrograd was opened on July 9th.

OFFICER SHOT IN EGYPT.

Cairo, July 15.

Lieut-Colonel Pigott, Army Pay Department, has been shot. It is believed fatally, in the centre of the city by assassins who escaped.

CHINA'S WOES.

Finance Minister
Assaulted.

Peking, July 16.—Following an assault yesterday on Tung Kang by a crowd of discharged employees of the Ministry of Finance outside the Cabinet office, where in Tung Kang's coat was torn off and he was roughly handled, the resignations of Tung Kang and both his vice-Ministers of Finance have been submitted to the President, while the employees of the Ministry at a meeting resolved to call a strike until a mandate is issued providing for protection of Government officials.

The President-to-day declined to accept the resignations, sending a personal representative to express to Tung Kang his regret. Seven rioters were arrested and will be placed on trial to-morrow.—*Reuter*.

The Szechuan Argument.

Peking, July 15.—It is reported from Szechuan that Liu Hsiang is at Fengto-hsien and Hsiung Koo-wu's supporter, Tan Mou-hsin, at Suilingfu. A decisive battle is expected to be fought shortly in the neighbourhood of Liang Hsiang-hsien. Sung Chuan-fang, has requested both leaders to avoid fighting in the vicinity of the Yangtze in view of the importance of keeping the river traffic open.

Liu Hsiang in a circular telegram suggests that he be appointed commander-in-chief of the Szechuanese Defence Force and entrusted with settlement of the present crisis. He also suggests that his opponents join him in a military conference to select Civil and Military Governors for Szechuan.

It is stated that Hsiung Koo-wu's troops are holding strong positions along the Yangtze.

It is reported in military circles that a portion of the troops at Hui Ching-fu (stated to be Chin Yun-an's men) mutinied yesterday, but the trouble was immediately suppressed. Losses to civilians are reported to be slight.—*Reuter*.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Hongkong Man's Success.

London, July 15.—At Bisley, Corporal Goodman, Hongkong, has won the Alexandra Competition.—*Reuter*.

Cpl. Goodman is Mr. F. C. Goodman of the Kowloon Ducks, at present at home on leave. He is one of our best shots and has held the championship of Hongkong. His many friends will be pleased to hear of his success.

REAR ADMIRAL
DUMARESQU.

Condition Very Serious.

Manila, July 15.—Rear Admiral Dumaresqu, who went to hospital here from the Tango Maru, suffering from pneumonia, has been unconscious for the last three days.—*Reuter*.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

Evacuation Plans.

Tokyo, July 14.—The Government announces the withdrawal of all troops from districts opposite the island of Saghalien by 30th September. The northern half of Saghalien will be evacuated as soon as the Nikolaevsk affair is satisfactorily settled. The explanation given for the decision to evacuate the mainland is that reduction of the area of occupation in view of the changes in surrounding circumstances is desirable. It is further thought that if occupation is continued after the evacuation of the Maritime Province it might necessitate the dispatch of reinforcements, which is undesirable. Moreover the closing of the region by ice determined the date as 30th September.—*Reuter*.

SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

Murder in Millinery Shop.

Shanghai papers contain details of the tragedy, news of which our correspondent cabled us, and in which the principal actor was Michael Gerasimovich Smylin, an officer in the Russian Army. He served as non-commissioned officer with Koltchak, afterwards holding the rank of Colonel, and was later with Simionov. When defeat necessitated flight he made his way to Shanghai. There, he assumed the name of Sadovnikoff, as one means of avoiding unpleasant attentions from Bolshevik agents, and for some time was in the employment of a Russian firm.

Some months ago Sadovnikoff, a man of somewhat striking appearance, 39 years of age, made the acquaintance of Anna Averkova, an attractive woman of 30. She had separated from her husband in Irkutsk and for two years had been a very efficient employee in the dressmaking and millinery establishment known as "Elegance," No. 5 Broadway, where the tragedy took place. The sequel to this meeting was such as might have been expected in the circumstances. The two agreed to live together, and from letters written by Sadovnikoff and now in the hands of the police, it appears that on the part of the man there was a passionate regard for the woman. They resided together at No. 10 Hannan Road and what follows does not reveal circumstances of an ideal love affair. Upon Sadovnikoff's funds becoming low, the couple separated, the woman agreeing to return in more prosperous times. If the circumstances are truly recorded in Sadovnikoff's letters, the woman suggested the smuggling of arms and ammunition, and deals in opium as means of replenishing the exchequer, and to this business it is alleged that Sadovnikoff set his hand. If he did so, however, he failed and apparently a final breach ensued in his relationship with the woman.

Brooding Over Failure.

The letters to which reference has already been made show that Sadovnikoff brooded over this double failure, laying some blame on the woman for not assisting him in the work, and that he deliberately resolved to end her life and his own. He gave definite instructions as to disposal of the small amount of money in his possession, and asked that the two of them should be buried in the same grave. Thus resolved, Sadovnikoff, arming himself with a seven-chambered revolver of heavy calibre and fully loaded, went to the establishment in Broadway on Saturday morning. The proprietress of the establishment, Mrs. A. Dejak, was standing behind the counter with the deceased, when Sadovnikoff entered. He took the woman aside and spoke, with her for two or three minutes in a low tone. Suddenly he drew the revolver and fired point blank at her, rapidly discharging three shots which struck her in the head. Death must have been instantaneous, and as the unfortunate woman lay outstretched on the floor of the shop, Sadovnikoff stood for a few seconds regarding her like a man demented. Mrs. Dejak, terrified, attempted to run out into the street for help, but Sadovnikoff pushed her aside and himself turned towards the doorway.

Outside in the street a crowd had already begun to assemble, alarmed by the sound of the shots, and it was possibly the prospect of immediate arrest which led Sadovnikoff to turn back into the shop. Without hesitation, he put the revolver to his own head and fired, the bullet entering the right side of the head and coming out through the forehead, he then falling beside the body of his victim.

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THE LATE DR. WU TING-FANG.

Memorial Service in St. Paul's Church.

There was a fairly large congregation at the memorial service to the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, held in the St. Paul's Church yesterday afternoon, past and present pupils as well as a number of the friends of the deceased gentleman attending.

Among those present were Mr. C. G. Wu (son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang), Lady Ho Tung and Miss Ho Tung, Mrs. Clark, Messrs. S. W. Tso, Chau Siu-ki and Lai Kwai-pui. St. Paul's College, of which Dr. Wu Ting-fang had been a student, arranged the service, which was adapted from the English burial service, the hymns being translated into Chinese and chanted by a choir consisting of pupils of the College and St. Paul's Girls' School. The Rev. A. D. Stewart, Headmaster, conducted the service, being assisted by the Rev. Li Kuan-yan.

In the course of a lengthy address, which was interpreted to the congregation by Mr. Tso Shih-ai, the Rev. Mr. Stewart said that it was to honour the name of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, an illustrious past pupil of St. Paul's College, and to think about him that the service was held. He had no thought of sounding a note of sorrow, for if a man lived such a useful and honourable life as the late doctor there was no cause for sorrow. On the contrary they would sound a note of thankfulness and triumph. One thing which all great men had in common was that they did not live for themselves, but for others. His Life an Inspiration.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang was one of those who did not seek glory and honour for themselves, but the world gave them honour; they did their duty, fulfilled their lives' purposes and lifted the world to a higher level. The College was glad and proud to claim him as a past student for three reasons: (1) He had the fine record of a long and useful life; (2) He was a man who lived up to a high moral standard; (3) Dr. Wu Ting-fang never forgot his school.

Ten years ago, said the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Dr. Wu Ting-fang gave a clear proof of his interest in the College by giving a donation of \$5,000 for the present school building. More recently he contributed a more munificent donation for the school hostel. Mr. Stewart concluded that the object of honouring the names of illustrious old boys was to set an ideal for the present students to follow, and this service was held with the hope that Dr. Wu Ting-fang would inspire other lives and hearts to follow in his steps in the service of his country.

The service terminated with the "Dead March in Saul," played by the organist, Mr. Chan Tak-wah.

VOLLEY BALL.

Hongkong Schools
Competition.

The school's volley ball season was concluded on Friday afternoon, when the trophies were presented to the winning teams by Mr. R. H. Kotewall. Before the presentation a match was played between Queen's College and St. Paul's College junior teams, which had tied for first place in the junior division of the League. The match was a very close one, resulting in a win for St. Paul's by two games to one.

The President of the Volley-ball Association, Mr. E. G. Stewart, said that it was to be regretted that only two teams—Queen's and St. Paul's,—had entered for the senior trophy, but the scores in the six games had been very close, and Queen's had twice had bad luck in losing by a single point. In the junior division six teams had entered and the result had been a tie for first place between Queen's and St. Paul's, the final result of which they had just seen. In the small boys' division Queen's College had won easily.

Before presenting the trophies Mr. Kotewall congratulated the winners, and said that the last time he had had the pleasure of presenting the prizes was eight years ago, when the game had just been started in Hongkong. He considered it was the best possible game for affording exercise to a number of players on a small ground and wished they were eligible to play himself. He wished to present a trophy to be competed for in any of the three divisions as the committee might decide, one of the cups having already been won outright. The proceedings terminated with cheers for Mr. Kotewall and his secretary.

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EDUCATION POLICY.

Lord Burnham's Plea
For Settlement.

Lord Burnham attended the thirtieth annual conference of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions at the Polytechnic, Regent-street, and spoke about the results which, he hoped, would accrue from the long and arduous labours of the Joint Committee.

It was impossible, he said, for our educational machinery to work at anything like its full efficiency unless they allowed the moral and intellectual force, which constitute and make up its values, to have their natural play without always being surrounded by an atmosphere of strife and discord. He wondered whether the general public realized that a great part of the money paid in respect of education would be a dead loss if there was in the teaching profession, as a whole, a sense of grievance and ill-treatment which all those who looked back upon our educational history knew to be, on the whole, justifiably well-founded. He would not say that that Association or any other body of teachers allowed their work to be impoverished because they were constantly involved in disputes with local authorities, or the Board of Education, because they felt they had not been treated with proper consideration. On the other hand, what must be the moral effect upon a great town, as in the case of Southampton, where for the last two or three months the schools had been closed owing to a trade dispute in industrial matter? It seemed to him to involve a terrible waste of local resources, and of national resources also. Supposing the same thing was going to happen all over the country, what was the use of any of them discussing the problems of education when really they resolved themselves into a veiled form of civil war?

He urged a permanent and reliable scale of salaries for teachers. When the present standard scale was fixed it was hoped and intended that it would be treated as permanent and reliable by the local authorities, on the one hand, and the teachers, on the other. They received from the Board of Education the assurance that they would honour the scale; and Mr. Fisher had put it down as a matter of public faith; but he could not pledge the local authorities, by whom the grants were made. At the same time, if education was to mean anything in national life then they must arrive at a general settlement, accepted by all alike, from which, except for the gravest reasons of national emergency, there must be no departure. (Cheers.) All that was attempted by the Joint Committee, with which he was associated, would have gone for naught; everywhere there was to be that spirit shown in the administration of the schools that had prevailed at Southampton.

Technical education was slowly gaining its right place in the assessment of national value. It was only thirty years old, and in some sense it was an educational romance. It did not come in consequence of the urgent and clamant demand of the great industries themselves, and comparatively little support had been given to it either by employers or employed. Employers were now showing livelier sympathy with technical training. It was exactly the same with trade unions. But with the advance of scientific discovery mere manual dexterity was clearly shown not to be good enough in industrial work. Gradually it had come to the mind of the nation that if we did not equip our working people in such a way as to enable them to compete on equal terms with those who had been carefully brought up to the highest point of industrial efficiency, things might go badly with us. The necessity for technical education was admitted, but the masters still mistrusted those who came out of the schools, because while they might have theoretical knowledge they lacked altogether practical science. There was no doubt they put their finger on the weak spot, and what was now wanted was that we must keep our technical schools closely in touch and relation with our industrial works, and that the entrants should be prepared for the satisfactory discharge of their duty. To his mind, that would gradually dissipate any distrust that now remained among employers as the vital importance of technical education.

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JAPANESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Conference Calls for Reduced Costs.

At the mass meeting of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce throughout Japan held at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce last month Mr. Arai, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, delivered a speech in which he said that, as a result of post-bellum reaction, the foreign trade of Japan was so seriously depressed that the country's industries generally were in a remarkably distressed condition. The high price of commodities had very adversely affected the general trade and industry of the country. It was therefore a matter of urgent importance to find means of promoting foreign trade, while at the same time reducing the cost of commodities.

Since the financial depression of the year before last, Mr. Arai went on to say, foreign trade had continued adverse to Japan, so much so that in 1921, imports exceeded exports by Yen 360,000,000 and in the first five months of the current year the imports showed an excess over exports of Yen 350,000,000. That undesirable state of things might be an inevitable feature of a time of transition, but the steps to be taken to meet such a trend of affairs would have a grave bearing upon the future of economic circles in the country, and therefore called for the most serious attention.

The Minister emphasized the importance of thrift and diligence on the part of the people, the necessity of improvements of various kinds in business and industrial methods, and of increased efficiency in technical arts and knowledge. He commented on the fact that whereas prices of commodities in foreign countries showed a downward tendency, in Japan prices were regrettably very high, the margins between wholesale and retail prices being altogether too great. He thought special steps should be taken to check the habitual waste of goods, as it undoubtedly helped to keep prices at their present high level. Mr. Arai concluded by saying that he hoped the united Chambers of Commerce would take active measures to effect a reduction of prices generally and at the same time devise means to place the trade and industry of the country on a sounder footing.

Various resolutions and representations were adopted at yesterday's meeting. The Osaka Asahi gives the following outline of these—

Resolutions calling for the abolition or amendment of the Business Tax; measures to ensure a reduction of prices of commodities and the development of industry; general observance of a national "saving day"; curtailment of Government expenditure; etc. It was also resolved to wire to the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Seattle and other trading

LEADERS WITH NO POWER.

Mr. Clynes on Trade Union Weakness.

Some difficulties in trade union leadership were referred to by Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., in his presidential address at Birmingham to the biennial congress of the National Union of General Workers.

A serious weakness in organization, he said, arose from conflict in the degrees of leadership within the unions.

There were men whose only pathway to influence or notoriety was to attack responsible officials. Men who made difficulties for official merely to make room for themselves had done serious mischief in a number of recent cases.

"MERE MESSENGERS."

Experienced leaders who were not given proper authority and full confidence were weakened in their work, and could never be on equal terms with spokesmen of employers.

Enjoyment of real power would place the Labour leader on a footing of greater equality to bargain with those who acted in the employers' interest, instead of acting, as sometimes was the case, as mere messengers in conveying proposals from the employers to the masses of workmen.

Puritans in democratic practice would call his argument undemocratic. It was not; it was business.

But even if in theory it were undemocratic, it would in practice better serve the interests of workmen than they were served by methods which compelled men to drift hither and thither, suffering privations and exhibiting divisions of view, because of the exertions of local officers or group leaders, who seldom knew the whole case and never met the employers at all.

TRUST THE OFFICIALS.

Within the trade unions themselves there was increasing need for reform. Their administration would certainly not be improved by undermining the authority of leaders who were denied the right to lead.

Leaders had been assailed from two sides. Workmen were encouraged to regard them as always being ready to advise compromise or concession at the expense of workmen's interests, while critics of another class reviled them as persons who throw upon discontent which they deliberately provoked.

Those two lines of attack had gradually tended to reduce the function of leaders, and had caused men to act more like a mob than a disciplined army, with results ruinous to themselves.

If leaders at the beginning of some recent disputes had had full power to negotiate, bargain, and definitely to settle terms with the employers, untold physical suffering could have been avoided.

centres asking them to make efforts to prevent the Fordney Tariff Bill from being passed by the U.S. Senate.

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st. July 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 21st. July 1922, at 10 a.m.

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

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Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

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Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

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All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered after 22nd. inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

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VISCOUNT TAKAHASHI
AT SENDAI.

Speech on Current Political Conditions.

Viscount Takahashi, the Japanese ex-Premier, who is now in Sendai, his native place, was accorded a reception there on the 28th. ult. The ex-Premier said that when he succeeded to the Premiership upon the death of the late Mr. Hara he wished to effect some changes in the Cabinet, but in view of the circumstances prevailing at the time he finally decided to postpone action. After the conclusion of the 45th. session of the Diet, however, he was more than ever convinced of the necessity of reorganising the Cabinet so as to carry out a policy suitable to the requirements of the time, but as his idea was opposed by some of his colleagues in the Ministry he found it impossible to carry out his plan.

The Viscount, after reviewing the political conditions at the time of his resignation, and also the reasons which induced Admiral Baron Kato to accept the Imperial Order to form a new Ministry, said that the opposition party were enthusiastically advocating the importance of maintaining the usual course of Constitutional administration, but their purpose was merely to secure political power, so their statement carried no weight, as the Kensei-kai did not enjoy the confidence of the majority of the electors.

Viscount Takahashi concluded by stating that the Seiyu-kai would meet the present Cabinet in a "gentlemanly" attitude, and it was expected that that attitude would be reciprocated by the Ministry. The party, therefore, should be careful to maintain their position and thereby render effective aid in promoting the prosperity of the country.

THE RULERS OF CHINA.

Obstacles to Reunification.

The situation in China is developing slowly but surely, says a leader in the *Times*. The President, Hsu Shih-chang, has resigned and left the coast clear for his successor, who apparently is to be Li Yuan-hung, a former President. During the period in which Hsu Shih-chang held office many of the Japanese loans which have been so severely criticized in China—and out of it—were put through, with very little reference to the head of the State, it may be said. Twice during his tenure of office Hsu Shih-chang has heard the sounds of battle proceeding within earshot of the capital. Throughout his Presidency the power of the Central Government has steadily declined, and within the past year it became definitely bankrupt. These evils were not the work of Hsu Shih-chang, but of others with whom he was in association. It is fair comment, however, to add that if the President had considered above all things the interest of his country, he would have resigned office rather than see many bad and foolish things done in his name. Even his election as President was secured by curious methods in an assembly that was illegally convened. Thus, now, ingloriously, ends the career of one of the old-time high officials of China, not so much because of his faults, but because he was not strong enough to combat evil. The man himself is a scholar of noted ability, possessing all the charm and courtesy of the best type of his countrymen.

Li Yuan-hung, who is reported ready to take up the vacant office, has had an interesting career. He was once an engineer in a coasting steamer, and left that occupation to join the Army. During the Revolution he was forced to take command of the rebel troops at Hankow, and was eventually elected Vice-President under Yuan Shih-kai. When the latter died Li succeeded automatically to the major office, which he occupied until the Tsuchus forced him to dismiss the Parliament, whereafter he resigned. He has since lived in retirement, a worthy man noted for honesty, of purpose and democratic tendencies. The South long demanded his reinstatement in office as a condition of a settlement with the North, and the fact that he has now been approached by a large number of members of the old Parliament, which Wu Pei-fu agrees shall be recalled, has an interesting bearing on the position of Sun Yat-sen, whom the old Parliament last year at Canton elected to the Presidency. If the Parliament definitely chooses Li Yuan-hung, Sun must retire. The latest news from China, however, indicates that Sun Yat-sen is busily prosecuting his plan of invading the North, and has penetrated some way into the province of Kiangsi. From all accounts, his army is a rabble and funds are scarce, while Sun is no soldier, from all of which it may reasonably be prophesied that his expedition will not effect much. In times of chaos, however, there are always elements ready to support opposition, and Sun may yet find allies in South China who will help him to delay a settlement. It could hardly be expected that Wu Pei-fu would have matters all his own way, and, possibly after driving Chang Tso-lin outside the Great Wall into Manchuria, he may have to do some more campaigning in the South.

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MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN JAPAN.

Strange Ceremonies in Noto Peninsula.

[BY "GOYEMEA" IN THE SEOUL PRESS.]

In the Province of Noto, in the Japan Sea, the youths of the village gather in the roads through which a bridal party must pass from the home of the bride to the home of the groom. They spread mats and squat down to pass the time of day with tubs of water. They quite fill up the road so that nothing can pass them by without their consent.

When the bridal party comes along one of the headmen of the youths approaches the go-between, and offers him a cup of sake. This he will courteously accept, and after drinking will request that the whole party of youths "please drink sake to the bride's good health," and hands them the money for the festive cups.

After the ceremony, especially the tipping part of it, is completed, the bridal party is allowed to pass without further molestation from that party of young men. But the same performance is repeated many times along the road before they finally arrive at the gate of the groom's home.

In the garden of the groom's home two large mortars for making *mochi* are placed a bit apart from one another. Through these the bride must pass on her way to the door of the house for the first time, her new home.

As she walks through the garden a maid leaves the house bearing a cup of water of which the bride must drink. One drop is poured out of the cup into another cup which the bride has brought with her, and this she drinks with much ceremony. THIS WATER IS CALLED "AWASE MIZU."

After this rather unsatisfactory drink has been consumed, the bride hands her cup to the party which has accompanied her from her home. One of the party then throws the cup against the stone step at the entrance of the house. If it breaks into little pieces, then woe betide the bride, for it portends great ill luck. The marriage may even be given up on the spot. But if it breaks into two pieces only, then the marriage will be a happy one. And all is serene with the bridal party.

HEALTH CAN BE YOURS.

Trace the Cause of the Trouble.

It is nothing more than a waste of money and time to fight merely the signs of disease: in the long run you are no better off than when you started. What is far more important is that you should intelligently examine the various symptoms and trace the cause. When you remove the cause health will be yours.

For instance, anemic people very often endure months of suffering while fighting its symptoms, such as indigestion, shortness of breath, pain round the heart, palpitation and exhaustion after any small effort.

The apparent stomach and heart troubles are generally nothing more than the result of an insufficient supply of pure blood. This anemic state may have followed some previous illness or influenza, or perhaps has arisen from worry, overwork or too little fresh air. Obviously, the simple and proper course is to renew and build up the blood, but to do this you must select a reliable remedy with a reputation, such as Dr. Williams' pink pills. These pills make new red blood which carries nourishment to all the organs of the body and enables them to do the work Nature expects of them. Normal health is then soon restored. Thousands of men and women have proved this for themselves after suffering much ill health.

Don't wait another day before giving Dr. Williams' pink pills a thorough trial. Go to any dealer and obtain a supply, or send \$1.50 for a bottle, \$3.00 for 6 bottles, direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. For men and women too.

Which means that "If you are not particularly nice to us, O Bride! May your children be noseless and without eyes."

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., optical prescription specialists, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

BADGE FOR THE DEAF.

A suggestion that deaf persons should wear a distinctive mark in the street was made by the jury at an inquest at Southwark. Dr. Waldo said that the Departmental Committee on Transport had recommended that deaf cyclists should carry the warning, "I am deaf," but he did not know whether that suggestion would be adopted. It was said that the deceased, who was deaf, had been knocked down by a bus two years ago.

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BY BLOSSER



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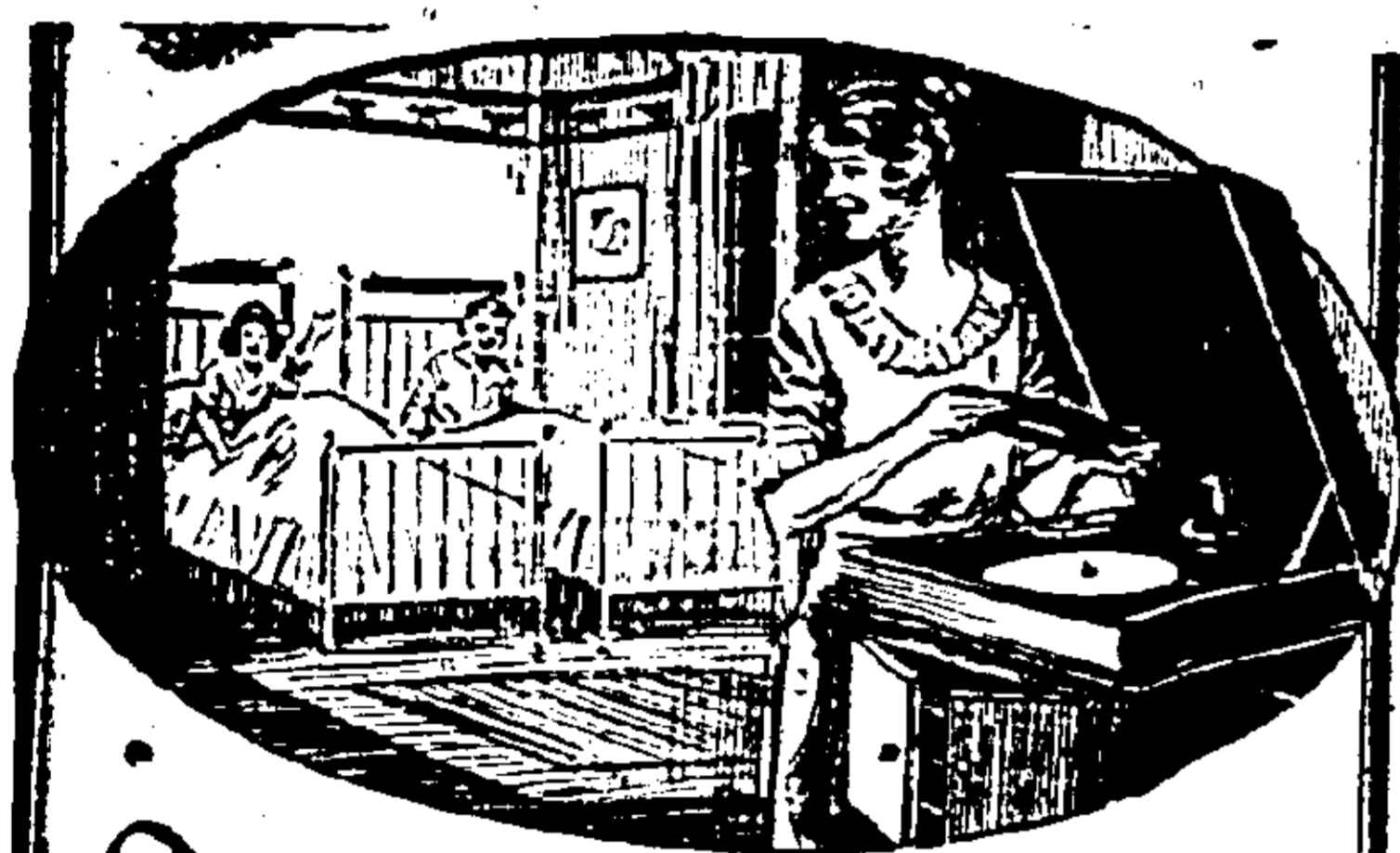
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THE TRIPLE PROOF COAT.
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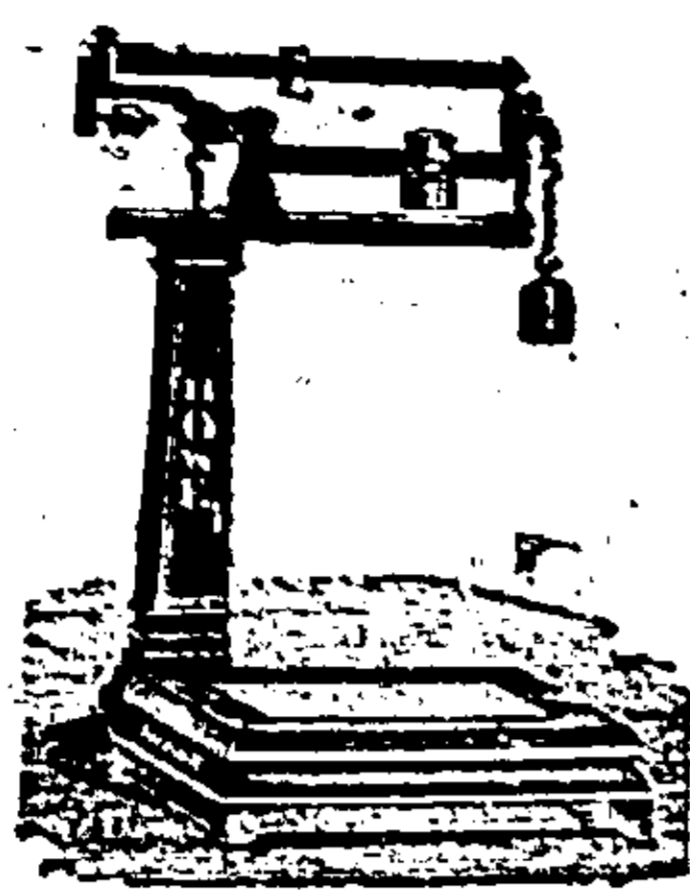
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THE BALL BEARING WEIGHING MACHINE.

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BIRTH.

THURSFIELD.—On the 14th. July 1922, at "Lonsin Mead" Addlestone, Surrey, to Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Thursfield, a son. (By cable).

WEDDING RECEPTION.

The Reception arranged in connection with the wedding of Mr. J. W. Franks and Miss G. Vennell, on the 20th. July, will be held at Volunteer Headquarters, instead of at Victoria Gaol.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 17th July, 1922.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

In so far as it shows that the S.P.C.A. has at any rate done something since its resuscitation, the letter which we publish to-day from its Hon. Secretary is more or less satisfactory. But we are sure that Mr. Northcote will agree with us that the Society could and ought to do more than the mere writing of letters to the authorities drawing attention to cases of cruelty reported in the newspapers. That, after all, is not breaking fresh ground, for the very publication of the facts serves to bring to the notice of the Government the more flagrant instances, in addition to which the newspapers, when occasion demands, press home the point by comments of their own. Letters from the Society can therefore only cover the same ground.

Mr. Northcote suggests that we might care to see the correspondence which has passed. Our reply is that if the Society has been successful in getting causes for complaint removed, it might do worse than follow the example of other local organizations and secure publicity by forwarding the letters to the newspapers. Whatever the results obtained by the representations made by the Society to the authorities, we do not remember any prosecutions having been launched against offenders as a consequence. Mr. Northcote does not think that much "real work" can be done until the Society is able to engage an inspector, though he thinks that "much useful work" could be accomplished by volunteer inspectors, and suggests the possibility of some systematic arrangement of duties at the next Committee meeting.

If some scheme is formulated along these lines, we shall feel that our comments and those of correspondents have not been in vain. It was because of complaints reaching us from actual members of the Society that we were led to write as we did—not from any desire to criticize for criticism's sake.

It is now evident that very little positive work has been done by the Society since its revival, and it has taken considerable airing of complaints to bring within the realm of serious consideration the idea of active labour by means of volunteer inspectors. We are still of opinion that if the matter were properly taken up and a serious campaign begun to raise funds, it would easily be possible to engage a paid full-time inspector. But the next best thing is "Members' ideas of voluntary workers, and we trust that Wednesday's meeting will result in definite arrangements being made in this direction. If that eventuates, we shall feel justified in having raised the question as to whether the Society was doing all that might have been expected of it.

Canton Perplexities.

South China's conflict was brought home to Hongkong in a tragic manner on Saturday night, when Mr. Chan Tat-sang, Director of the Canton Public Works Department and a relative of Chan King-ming, was assassinated near the Praya. The outrage furnished another striking commentary upon the passivity of Chinese spectators. There were crowds about, and the assassin fired half a dozen times, despite which nobody seems to have made any attempt to detain the assailant. Meanwhile the feud in Kwangtung continues to fluctuate. Two or three weeks ago it seemed as if Chan King-ming's party were going to secure a speedy victory. Large land forces were at their disposal, and the contingent of naval vessels at first favouring Sun Yat-sen agreed to neutrality. Preparations were on foot for cutting off the returning anti-North expedition, who, moreover, were likely to declare for Chan, as we were told; and the inference was that the fight was as good as over. But there is no reckoning upon what course events will take in China. The fleet, or a large part of it, if not specifically supporting Sun, is at any rate opposing the Chan party, and the anti-North troops, returning towards the capital, are said to have had some successes, while certain "Citizen Soldiers" are operating on the "President's" behalf. General Yip Kue, Chan's representative in Canton, is taking counter-measures, and another report has it that Chan himself, who has been remaining in the background of late, has left to take charge of the campaign. What the upshot will be, or whether there will be any tangible result, is a question that might puzzle the most assiduous student of Chinese affairs. A citizens' mass meeting has put forward proposals for peace on some such lines as were understood to have been adopted before, only to be ignored. There we leave the situation for the moment, curious to see what further developments the next few hours will bring forth.

Definitions.

Our confere, Adversarius, takes exception to the use by a contemporary of the adjective "dastardly" in reference to the attack upon a Queen's Street East money-changer last week. Looking up a dictionary we find the definition to agree substantially with the one quoted by our brother scribe. The lexicographers, as it appears to us, do not in this instance fully reflect the general usage of the term. "Dastardly" is precisely the epithet which the average Britisher employs to designate the type of assassin in which the victim is at a marked disadvantage, especially where there is an atrocious accompaniment. Even on the dictionary definition, there is a fair case for the use of the adjective. "Adversarius" objects that in the instance mentioned the assailant, so far from acting sneakily, exhibited audacity; and, as a matter of fact, he seems to have shown not only astonishing, but outrageous audacity by dragging his victim

DAY BY DAY.

TO PREPARE US FOR COMPLETE LIVING IS THE FUNCTION WHICH EDUCATION HAS TO DISCHARGE. —Spencer.

Foochow has imposed quarantine on arrivals from Amoy.

During the voyage of the Tisondari from Batavia there were two deaths on the ship and one man was lost overboard.

The health return for Saturday shows one fatal case each of plague, small-pox and cerebro-spinal fever, all being Chinese.

The Peking Maru, which was badly damaged by a recent fire on board, came out of dock yesterday. She is lying at buoy B 31.

Mr. W. H. Gale, U.S. Consul-General, returned to Hongkong by the a.s. President Jackson on Saturday accompanied by Mrs. Gale.

There has been sent to the public mortuary the body of a Chinese who was found hanging from a tree in Leighton Hill Road.

In the course of a brawl in Belcher Street, on Saturday, a ricksha coolie received injuries which required hospital treatment.

A gardener, employed at "Halewild," the residence of Sir Robert Ho Tung, fell from a tree in the garden and had his leg fractured.

In reply to the query on the Harbour Department report, any explosives or arms on board, a Dutch ship replies: "One sergeant and five policemen."

Yesterday, Revenue Officer Lannigan seized 982 taels of prepared and 50 pounds of raw opium on a sampan lying in the Yau-mat typhoon shelter.

The Sanitary Board to-morrow will consider a minute by the Medical Officer of Health recommending that rabies or hydrophobia be declared a notifiable disease.

Falling into the street from a height of 50 feet at 11, Circular Pathway, a young man was severely injured and was taken to the Government Civil Hospital on Saturday.

The students of Madame Lotte Gordon are notified that all lessons will be suspended until further notice. Madame Gordon has been suffering from sunstroke since the 4th. instant. —Adel.

John Jenkins, a sailor, failed to appear at the Magistrate's court this morning on charges of being drunk and disorderly in Wanchai last night, and his bail of \$5 was forfeited by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Seven unkempt Chinese were brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistrate's court this morning, on a charge of being stowaways from Singapore by the a.s. Van Cloon. The defendants were sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour each.

Having recovered from his bullet wounds, the Chinese held by the police for the robbery at the Sun Company was formally charged at the Magistrate's court this morning. Mr. R. E. Lindsell adjourned the case until Wednesday afternoon for hearing. There will be seventeen witnesses for the prosecution.

into the street. This does not alter the essential character of the act, even if the assailant, who was the bigger man, did not use his weapon until he had pulled the other man out. Whatever element of daring be shown in such cases is eclipsed by the combined cowardliness and atrociousness of attacking one who is unprepared or otherwise comparatively helpless. Possible danger from third parties does not cancel the baseness of the act or its cowardliness in relation to the one primarily concerned. The bully or the person who ill-treats a dumb animal does not cease to be despicable because there is a risk that indignant passers-by may administer a drubbing. On Saturday evening the Colony was the scene of an execrable outrage. The assassin, having the victim, showed audacity enough; yet we scarcely think our confere would deny that the crime was a dastardly one.

CHAN'S NEPHEW ASSASSINATED.

Another Hoi kong Outrage.

SHOT NEAR HARBOUR OFFICE. Chan Tat-sang, Director of Public Works in Canton, and nephew of General Chan King-ming, was the victim of a shooting outrage near the Harbour Office on Saturday night.

Chan arrived in Hongkong a few days ago. He has been staying at the Great Eastern Hotel. On Saturday night, accompanied by a lady named Ng Ho See, he went to the Tai Pak Lau, West Point. At eleven o'clock he received word that a number of acquaintances were arriving that night from Canton by the Kinsan. Chan and his companion left the Tai Pak Lau, returning to town by tram and alighting at the World Cinema.

The two turned down Ramsay Street (which runs between the World Cinema and the Wing On Company) and walked towards the Praya. As they were passing the side entrance to the Harbour Office a man fired five or six shots in rapid succession at Chan from behind. Chan was hit in the back and the lady also was slightly wounded.

The noise of the firing soon attracted a large crowd. Chan and his companion ran for safety towards the hotel where they were staying, but failed to secure admittance. The hotel employees, alarmed at the disturbance, thought the crowd were robbers and shut the doors. The police soon arrived on the scene, however, and Chan and the lady were removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The excitement at the time of the outrage was so great that nobody thought of blowing a police whistle and in the confusion which ensued the assailant was able to make good his escape. An Indian constable apparently singled out the right man, for during the chase he pursued fired several shots at the constable. He got away, but a suspect who, it is thought, is the same man, has been arrested.

On examination at the G.C.H. it was found that the bullet entered Chan's back and emerged from the abdomen. The unfortunate man lingered on until 4.30 p.m. yesterday, when he passed away. Chan's companion was found to be slightly wounded in one of her toes. The injuries were not serious and she was discharged.

It is stated that neither Chan nor the woman could give any reason for the outrage. In addition to being Director of Public Works, Chan had held several important posts in Canton and is said to have been a man of some importance in connection with the present political situation, which may have something to do with the affair.

The police report on the affair states that Chan lived at 12, Wing-fung Terrace and was a native of Watchow; whilst the woman, who is 18 years of age, is concubine of the compradors of the M.B.K. in Canton and was staying at the Great Eastern Hotel. The man arrested on suspicion was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning and remained for a week. Mr. A. E. Hall appearing for the defence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Cruelty to Animals.

Sir,—With reference to the articles and letters on the subject of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which have recently appeared in your paper, perhaps you would like to see correspondence I can show you which has passed between the Society and the Authorities over cases of cruelty reported in Press, e.g. the shooting of a dog in Kowloon, the immersion of fowls in boiling water before they are dead, etc., etc.

While little real work can be done until the Society is in a position to engage an Inspector, I agree with "Member" that much useful work could be done by Volunteer Inspectors, and if "Member" and any others who are willing to act as such will send in their names, possibly some systematic arrangement of duties could be framed at the Committee meeting to be held on Wednesday next.

Yours etc.,
MOWBRAY B. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary: Hongkong S.P.C.A.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1922.

ARMS CASES.

Ammunition Amongst Fruit.

At the Magistrate's this morning, a Chinese was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with unlawful possession of a revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, defending, pleaded guilty. He said his client had come to Hongkong from Sunning with two objects, one of which was to receive the arms, which had been sent to him by his brother in America per the a.s. Empress of Asia. The other reason for his visit was to purchase fruit for his business in Sunning. The defendant obtained the arms, which he packed in a basket of fruit, with the intention of taking them to his village via Macao for self-protection. He was arrested on the Macao steamer.

Evidence was given by a Chinese constable to the effect that at 8.30 yesterday morning he searched five baskets of park in the steership of the Sui An, which the defendant claimed as his. He emptied one of the baskets and found the arms in the bottom.

The Magistrate told the defendant that he obviously knew he was doing wrong, as was proved by the manner in which he concealed the arms. He imposed a fine of \$250, or three months' hard labour. The arms were confiscated.

Chan Yun, a passenger of the a.s. President Jackson, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with having in his possession one revolver and 119 rounds of ammunition without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police. Defendant said that he was returning to his native land from Canada.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$100 and allowed the defendant three months to apply for the return of the arms which will be made if he produces a permit from the Canton Government.

On the application of Mr. G. R. Haywood, solicitor for the defence, a remand was granted by Mr. Lindsell in a case in which another passenger of the President Jackson is alleged to have had with him one rifle and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow, bail being granted at \$500.

AFTER TWO YEARS.

Man Charged With Murder.

Stripped to the waist and guarded by two detectives outside the dock, a Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistrate's this morning, with the murder of a cargo coolie at noon on May 21st, 1920, near the Yu Tak Shing godown, 48 Kennedy Town Praya.

The deceased, Chan Sang, was stabbed to death in the course of a quarrel, the fatal blow, it is alleged, being struck by the accused. Shortly after the murder, two men were arrested and tried at the Supreme Court, but were discharged owing to insufficient evidence. A notice was issued by the police, offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of the defendant, but no information was received by the authorities. In the photo which appeared in the police notice the accused was shown in a Chinese military officer's uniform. The defendant was at the time employed by the Sanitary Department, but he had previously obtained three weeks' leave. At the time of the murder he was doing temporary coolies' work. He was arrested by a district watchman on board the a.s. Kwong Sai on 13th inst.

The case was adjourned until the 24th inst.

A DIXMUDE-BOUNDARY STONE.

King Albert, accompanied by the Minister for National Defence, M. Devaux, Admiral Ronchot, the French Minister, M. Reibel, and numerous civil, military, and religious personages, were present at Dixmude last month at the inauguration of the first of a series of boundary stones which are being erected by the Touring Club of Belgium to mark the limits of the German invasion. There was an enormous crowd at the ceremony and military honours were rendered by the troops. This boundary stone has been erected on the bank of the Yser near to the famous flour mill.

GOODS BY FRAUD.

A Youth in Trouble.

Evidence of obtaining goods by forged orders was given at the Magistrate's Court this morning against a Chinese youth who was formerly employed at 4, Kwai Heng Street, a gunny bag shop. After having been dismissed for quarrelling with his fellow employees, the youth, on the 6th, inst., obtained ten bags from his former employer by means of a forged order. On the 9th, he got the same number of bags by presenting another forged requisition. Emboldened by his success, he demanded 150 bags on the 15th. His suspicious having been aroused, the master communicated with the shop by which the orders were purported to have been issued, and found that he had been defrauded. The defendant was then arrested.

Mr. Lindell was inclined to take a lenient view of the case and told the defendant that if he could produce someone to guarantee his future good behaviour, he would discharge him. He remanded the defendant for twenty-four hours to enable him to secure a guarantor.

LAWN BOWLS.

Taikoo Heads the League Table.

By defeating the Kowloon Cricket team on Saturday, Taikoo No. 2 team goes to the head of the League by reason of the fact that the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, with whom they were previously bracketed, had no match. The most interesting game on Saturday took place between the Police R.C. and the Civil Service, the result not being decided until the last ball. Both teams stood level points, but on the last ball the Police scored one and thus won the match by the narrow margin.

The details of Saturday's matches are:

Police R.C. v. Civil Service.

Played on the Police green, the home team winning by 55.

Scores:

POLICE	CIVIL SERVICE
Smith	Cullinan
Clark	Sullivan
Mair	Hill
Robertson (skip)	Fincher (skip)

18 18

McLellan Long

Moss Knott

A. Reid Laing

Gerrard (skip) Stanley (skip)

22 12

Cas-in Hall

Booker Oswick

Grimmett Roylance

Grant (skip) A.B. Allan (skip)

16 25

Total 56 Total 55

Taikoo No. 2 v. K.C.C.

This match was played at Taikoo, the home team winning comfortably by 64 points to 45.

Scores:

TAIKOO NO. 2 K.C.C.

Laing Thompson

Sloan Cornely

G. Gerard Stevens

Wallace (skip) Gibson (skip)

12 12

Eldridge Hunter

Ireland Brown

Young Robinson

J. Russell (skip) Pile (skip)

16 20

Whyte Nicholls

Barker Davidson

McLeod Overy

G. Morrison Hyde

(skip) 18 (skip) 13

Total 64 Total 45

Craigengower v. Taikoo No. 1.

This match was played on the Craigengower green, the visitors winning by 69 points to 57. Scores:

CRAIGENGOWER. TAIKOO NO. 1

Jankyns Grimes

Bouza Amery

Grimes Perrie

L. Ross (skip) Drummond

24 13

Alv's McCubbin

I-mail Bateman

W. Ross D. Morrison

Omer (skip) Ferguson (skip)

15 27

Green Holland

Lee O'Brien

A. Allan Wier

Bass (skip) Wotherpoon

18 (skip) 29

Total 57 Total 69

League Table.

The League Table to date

reads—

Taikoo (No. 2) 8 7 1 14

Bowling Green 7 6 1 12

Taikoo (No. 1) 8 5 3 10

Police R.C. 7 3 5 6

Civil Service 8 3 5 6

Kowloon C.C. 8 2 6 4

Craigengower 8 1 7 2

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

London is endeavouring to absorb large districts of the county of which she used to form a township, not the county town, for that was always Brentford. The Government from the time of Elizabeth until after Charles tried to prevent London's growth. In 1580 it was forbidden to erect new buildings "where no former had been known to have been," and frequently in subsequent reigns there were proclamations forbidding new erections. James I. made a request to the Star Chamber to repress "the exorbitancy of new buildings in the City," and several were ordered to be pulled down. It was made illegal for county families to live in London, and in 1682 Palmer, a Sussex man, was "reprimanded" by the Star Chamber for deserting "his tenants and neighbours," and fined £1,000.

Has any cunning census-taker ever told us what is the proportion of single to double-barrelled Christian names? Judging by the lists of banquets at the tables of the illustrious the proportion is in favour of plurality. The plain John Smith type appears to be dying out. At one time in England multiplicity of baptismal names was an offence. "A man cannot have two names of baptism," says Coke. And it was no doubt terror of the Cokes that led proud parents to the subterfuge of rolling two or three names into one. Thus in some old register Fanny and Sybil become Fannasibilla, while Anna and Maria are welded together as Annamaria. It was not until foreign influence affected us with William III. that English kings claimed more than one name. Even the Stuarts were content to drop their Scottish habit of redundancy. Double names were altogether avoided in England before the Stuarts, were rare up to the Revolution, and only began to flourish luxuriantly when the Georges settled amongst us.

From time to time all sorts of curious influences affect, and give value to, the stamp collector's hobby. A question of grammar appears to be the *casus* for a new Indian issue. The current 12½-anna stamp has its value shown on the face in the words "One and Half Anna." For most people this might seem to be correct enough for all workaday purposes, but the postal authorities are purists in this matter. The issue is to be withdrawn, and for it there will be substituted a new one, identical in design and colour, but with added correctness in the addition of an S to "Anna." For such particularity the owner of many collection albums will doubtless be duly grateful.

Referring to the fact that the late Sir Ernest Shackleton refused the applications of several women anxious to accompany him on his last Antarctic expedition, an English journal remarks that so far no woman has yet ventured into Polar regions. That is not correct, for Peary was twice accompanied by his wife in his pioneer attempts on the North Pole, and his daughter, Miss Abnighito Peary, was born among the Arctic icefields, and the first four years of her life were spent within the Arctic Circle. Her Christian name is a reminder of her birthplace, as it is the Esquimaux for "Snow Baby," and Mrs. Peary gave the world an interesting account of her daughter's birth and early life in high latitudes in a book she published some years ago with the appropriate title, "The Snow Baby."

The issue by the Office of Works of tenders for cleaning the windows of public buildings recalls the famous controversy over the subject which raged during Queen Victoria's reign. It was established that the outside of the windows of Buckingham Palace were cleaned by the Office of Woods and Forests, but that office had nothing to do with interiors, and there were considerable doubts as regards certain windows whether their insides fell within the province of the Lord Chamberlain or of the Lord Steward, a doubt which extended even to the fire in the Queen's drawing-room, of which it was laid down that the Lord Steward laid it and the Lord Chamberlain lighted it.

A tragic interest attaches to the following paragraph in a Home paper: Dr. Rathenau (the name is pronounced, Rathenau, by the

way), who was recently appointed German Foreign Minister, comes of very remarkable industrial stock, and is himself, of course, head of the world-famous General Electricity Company, the biggest concern in Germany. Dr. Rathenau's father may be said to have introduced electricity into the Fatherland. His uncle was one of the early coal magnates, and his cousin, Herr Karl Liebermann, introduced the aniline dye industry, in which the country has made such strides, into Germany. His grandfather, also an Herr Liebermann, was a worthy who set up the mechanical cotton-printing business in his native land, and was a strong and successful competitor against our own trade in that line. "Don't you know who I am?" he asked King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., in an astonished voice, when he was presented to that monarch. "I am Liebermann, that Liebermann who chased the English from the Continent!" He was very proud of his business successes, and amassed one of the earliest industrial fortunes "made in Germany."

King Gustav, the Royal "book-lover," whose library (now to be sold in Berlin) turned out to consist mainly of uncultured volumes, was none the less, a better lover of literature than some owners of libraries. Under Catherine of Russia every courier with hopes of Royal favour felt it incumbent upon him to possess a library, and one enterprising bookseller amassed a fortune catering for the new demand at so much a yard. His bindings and the titles lettered on the backs of the volumes lent an air of learning to any room, and if, as was usually the case, the contents were simply waste paper, very few of each library's visitors were any the wiser.

A DISTINGUISHED CRITIC.

The Late Sir Walter Raleigh.

Sir Walter A. Raleigh, professor of English literature at Oxford University, passed away in a nursing home in the University city.

Walter Alexander Raleigh, son of Dr. Alexander Raleigh, writes a correspondent, was born in 1861 in a Scottish town. After a distinguished studentship at Cambridge, where he became president of the Union, he was appointed a lecturer on the then recently organised University Extension Scheme. Here his gift of attractive exposition won him rapid and secure success. About this time he became, and remained for several years, a contributor of critical work to the Manchester Guardian. Much of the matter of his early lectures was incorporated in his little Extension manual, "The English Novel" (1894), one of the liveliest of our literary textbooks, on which, as on his lectures, the most damaging criticism passed has been that they are too full of jokes. Raleigh's wit was too genuine and too spontaneous to be easily kept under control by a young man and in these early years it did not escape occasional abuse. But if grave-minded students sometimes complained of having been amused when they went to be instructed, Raleigh's methods undoubtedly commended the chalice of literature to hundreds of inquisitive lips not otherwise to be allured. And "The English Novel" was not only by far the best book on its subject which had yet appeared; it made original contributions of value, and in spite of its limited scope, and the excellence of some later and fuller treatises, remains in some sort a classic. In the meantime Raleigh had succeeded A. C. Bradley as professor of English literature at Liverpool. After the death of Stevenson, Raleigh, who had been intimate with him in early manhood and later attended his death, to the guidance of that "radiant and soaring intelligence," took a prominent part in organising the Edinburgh memorial to him; he also himself published a striking appreciation, "R. L. Stevenson" (1895). Two years later appeared his essay on "Style," a challenge to conservative criticism alike in doctrine and in form. It formulated, as no one had yet done, the reaction against the sobriety and rationalism of Victorian prose and encouraged by example even more than by precept the studied felicity, the curious choice of epithet, the indefatigable epigram which Stevenson's influence was bringing into vogue, and which were soon to run riot in the typical prose of the new century. It was received, not unnaturally, with a chorus of praise, broken by only

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one or two notes of surly but not negligible protest. In 1900 followed a critical study of Milton, a vigorous attempt to try by purely literary standards an achievement too commonly judged in the refracted light of political or religious bias; but the alien in Raleigh's own temperament, though honestly striven with, was too pronounced to be completely overcome.

LATER WORK.

A more remarkable piece of criticism followed three years later. In his "Wordsworth" (1903) Raleigh sought to disengage a neglected aspect of the poet and the man, treating the stoic fortitude of the War Sonnets and "The Happy Warrior" rather than the natural idealism of the "Tintern Abbey" or the "Immortality Ode" as the centre from which he must be interpreted. Raleigh's temperament here helped him to the insight which in its positive affirmation his book shows, while his defective philosophic grasp was not of little moment. The "Wordsworth" was written during a brief tenure of the Chair of Literature at Glasgow, for which he had exchanged that at Liverpool in 1900. A year later (1904) he was called to occupy the Chair at Oxford. During his long and distinguished tenure of this office he powerfully contributed to the development of the advanced study of English literature, now firmly if tardily rooted in that University; while upon English studies in several other universities he exercised a commanding influence.

His pen was constantly in request during these later years for introductions to literary reprints, a practice resulting in a series of critical essays uniformly distinguished by a fortunate and rare union of scholarly erudition and delicate literary skill. Such among others were the introductions to Blake's Poems and to Hobbs's translation of Castiglione's "Courtier." He edited, too, the collective literary celebration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare, "Shakespeare's England," contributing himself a noteworthy introduction on the Elizabethan age. His "Six Essays on Johnson" (1910) interpret, and in some sense vindicate the veteran critic who was probably of all the older

critics the most congenial at the bottom to the quondam disciple of Stevenson. How near of kin in temperament Raleigh was with the Romanticism of the past was attested by the two lectures "Romance" delivered at Princeton in 1915; but they show also that what his mature critical reduction alone approved under that name was a "romance" that had learned discipline from the classicists, a poetry won not by luxurious emotion, but by facing realities with the unflinching valour which Johnson and Wordsworth alike exemplified and enjoined. A sense of literature, at once disciplined and imaginative, was thus the animating quality of Walter Raleigh's criticism, and for this it will stand.

DAY BY DAY.

The new Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Australia was due to leave Glasgow on June 16 to take up her station on the Pacific between Vancouver and Japan and China.

EINSTEIN TO LECTURE IN JAPAN.

Dr. Einstein is reported to be visiting Japan in November this year, leaving Berlin at the end of September, accompanied by his wife. The Kaizoshin, of Tokyo (proprietors of *Kaizo* or "Reconstruction," a monthly magazine), have been requesting his visit to Japan for some time, and the savant's consent has recently been secured. It is expected that he will deliver lectures on relativity at the Tokyo Imperial University for a few Japanese specialists only and a popular lecture on the same subject may be given at Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka, Sendai and Sapporo.

SCOTTISH STUDENTS' HUMOUR. Aberdeen, July 8.—Much merriment among the undergraduates at the University here accompanied the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States supreme court. As Mr. Taft took his place on the platform, the students shouted: "Two seats for Bill."

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CAMERA NEWS



Stanley Gordon, British one-armed tennis player, serving in a tournament at Plasket Park, London. He lost his right arm in the war.



Princesses Beatrice, left, and Christina, of Spain, arriving at Spanish Embassy in London.



Melchior Breitsamer, who plays the part of John the Disciple in the Passion Play, is merely a Bavarian peasant. He is here seen on his way to a performance in the great open-air theatre in the heart of the mountainous Bavarian district.



Writers at the Authors' League Venetian Carnival, New York, gazed on Louise Ford in this unusual bathing costume.



Mr. Claudius H. Huston, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for America, who is on a trip which will take him around the world. He will go as far north as the Arctic circle and south to Australia and South Africa. The trip is a part of a programme for the extension of foreign trade.

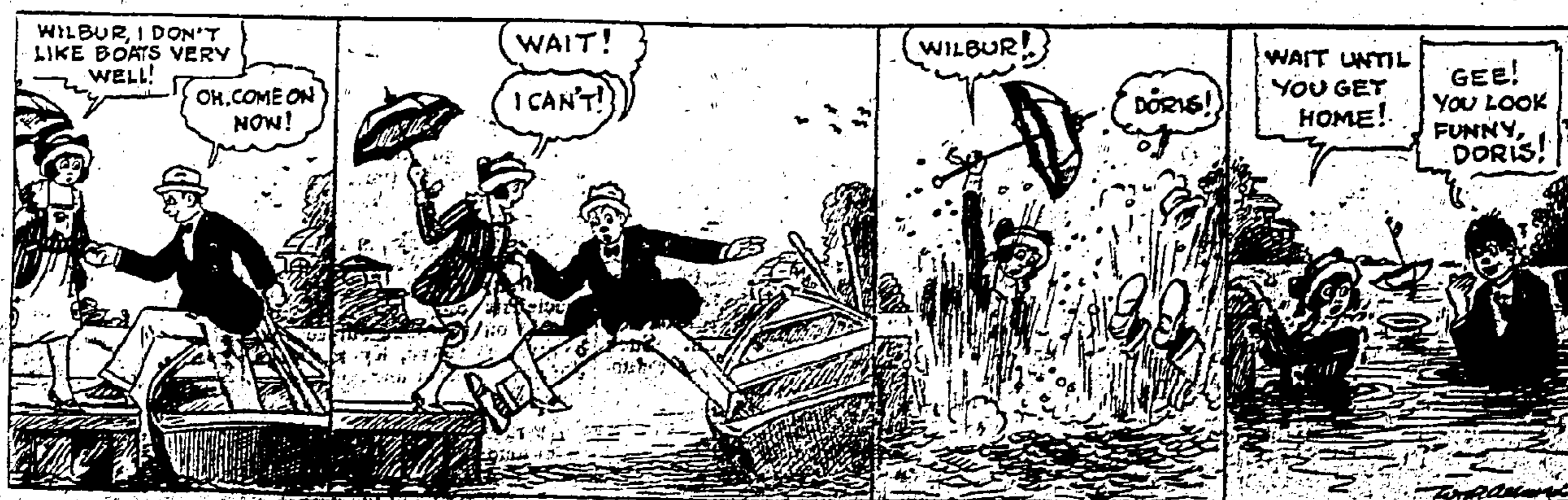


Though blind, Miss Catherine Burke (right) has been graduated from Barnard College with high honours and elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. Left, Miss Evelyn Orne, class valedictorian.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

The Boat Left Without Them.

BY ALLMAN



TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Stock Exchange.		Sharebrokers' Association.	
Banks.		Banks.	
H.K. & S. Bank	b. 87 3/4	b. 87 3/4	
£35 paid			
H. of E. Asia	b. 101 1/4	a. 102 1/4	
Marine Insurances.		Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	b. 44 1/2	b. 44 1/2	
North Chinas	b. 144	b. 144	
Unions	b. 198 s. 300	b. 200	
Yankees	b. 22	b. 22	
Far Easterns			
Fire Insurances.		Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	b. 115 1/4	b. 116	
H.K. Fire	b. 38 1/2	b. 38 1/2	
Shipping.		Shipping.	
Douglases	b. 52 1/2	b. 52	
H.K. Steamboats	b. 27 s. 27 1/2	b. 27 1/2	
Indos (Prof.)	b. 35 1/2	b. 35	
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	a. 265	b. 270	
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	a. 265	b. 270	
Shells	b. 91 1/2	b. 93 1/2	
Ferries	b. 36	b. 36	
Refineries.		Refineries.	
Sugars	b. 135	a. 134	
Malabars	b. 44	b. 41	
Mining.		Mining.	
Kailans	b. 63 1/2	a. 63 1/2	
Langkats			
Shanghai Loans	b. 101 1/4	b. 101 1/4	
Shai Explorations			
Rancho	b. 81	b. 1	
Tonohs	b. 28 1/2		
Oral Caspian	b. 15 1/2		
Benguet Con	b. P. 215		
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	b. 133	b. 133	
Shai Docks	b. 156	b. 156	
Shai Docks	b. 116	b. 115	
N. Engineering	b. 8	b. 7.90	
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.		Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	b. 150 1/2	b. 151	
H.K. Hotels	b. 21	b. 21	
H.K. Lands	b. 219 1/4	b. 220	
H. phreys Est.	b. 113 1/2	b. 11.80	
K. Loan Lands	b. 43 1/4	b. 43	
L. Reclamations	b. 201	b. 200	
Cotton Mills.		Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	b. 14 1/2	b. 14.80	
Oriental	b. 48	b. 74	
Shai Cottons	b. 133	b. 136	
Miscellaneous.		Miscellaneous.	
Cementa	b. 20 1/2	b. 20.70	
China Light old	b. 14	b. 14	
China Light new	b. 13 1/4	b. 12	
Dairy Farms	b. 21 New b. 20	b. 21 New b. 21	
Electric H.K.	b. 21 1/2 New b. 20 1/4	b. 21 1/2 New b. 20	
Electric Macao	b. 40	b. 30 1/2	
Hongkong Ropes	b. 30	b. 14	
H. Tramways	b. 13.60 s. 14	b. 10	
Peak Trams, old	b. 10	b. 10	
Do, new	b. 1	b. 1	
Steam Laundries	b. 12 1/4	b. 12	
Steel Foundries	b. 15	b. 16	
Water-boat	b. 15	b. 16	
Watsons	b. 10 1/4	b. 10	
Wm. Powell	b. 23		
Wisebonds			
Crawfords	b. 17 1/4	b. 18	
Canton Ices	b. 7 1/2	b. 21 1/2	
Nanyang Tob.	b. 7 1/2	b. 11 1/4	
Sincere			

Hongkong, July 17, 1922.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS IN JAPAN.

Alleged Intrusiveness.

There has been some more trouble with Press photographers, says the *Japan Chronicle*. As Prince Chichibu and his suite were going to the Imperial Palace to attend the ceremony of coming of age, a dozen newspaper photographers were waiting to "snap" his Imperial Highness with their cameras. When the Prince drew near a man belonging to the *Siji*, who was trying to take a photograph, one of the policemen on guard suddenly sprang upon him and beat him with his fists. Other operators rushed to the rescue. Then an assistant police inspector commanded a band of policemen both in uniform and plain clothes to drive the photographers away. The policemen were not content with merely driving them away, but poked, knocked, and kicked them. Some of the indefatigable photographers took pictures of the police in the act, who now tried to seize the cameras and negatives. Other operators sighted their cameras at them. Some of the policemen hid their faces, repeatedly crying, "Don't get into the lens!" His Imperial Highness witnessed this unusual scene. When the procession had passed, the policeman retreated to the police-box at Babasakimon. The newspaper men went in a body to the Hibiya Police to appeal for justice. Mr. Otani, Chief of the general affairs section, greatly regretted that such a disgraceful scene should be enacted in the sight of the Prince on such an auspicious day. As for the taking of pictures, this was not improper, as the place was outside the prohibited zone. Mr. Otani said he supposed that some of the photographers intruded in the way of the procession. Some of the papers give more lurid accounts of what happened, and it may be conjectured that none of the accounts are lacking in colour. It is a very short time since

Press photographers were permitted to take photographs at all of members of the Imperial Family, and while it is possible that the police are not inclined to permit full liberty to be taken of the new privileges, it is also pretty certain that the photographers are far from discreet. They proved such a nuisance to the Prince of Wales that he declared roundly that he could not have them about, and after that it was arranged that one photographer should take photographs for all the papers represented on the tour. It is difficult to believe that the whole of the blame lies on the police, though some accounts represent the police as humbly apologising.

"DE PROPAGANDA FIDE" TERCENTENARY.

The tercentenary of the foundation of the "de Propaganda Fide" College was solemnly celebrated on the 4th ult. by a Pontifical Mass at St. Peter's. The Pope himself conducted the service, and after the Gospel delivered a homily. Religious functions are returning to their old splendour. For many years no Pope had preached in the Basilica, and the ceremony last month therefore attracted to St. Peter's a great crowd, which cheered the Pope enthusiastically as he passed in the Sedia Gestatoria down the nave. The Diplomatic Corps in uniform, and the Rome "Black" aristocracy, were present.

ARE YOU WEAK?

Many men and women in the Far East have no great reserve of strength and are apt to become weak and debilitated. Nervous exhaustion often follows, with depression, irritability and headaches. The one way to overcome this weakness is to build up the blood with a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The new rich blood made by these pills reinvigorates the system, restores the appetite, and imparts new nerve force.

SHIPPING NEWS

The following local shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day.

Vessel	Agents	From	Moorings
President Jackson	Ad. Line	Sentile via S'hai	Kow. Whf.
Sardinia	J. M. & Co.	London via Singapore	Co's Whf.
Kwong Sang	P. O.	Shanghai via Swatow	Co's Whf.
Shun Shing	P. O.	Shanghai via Swatow	Co's Whf.
Mingang	J. M. & Co.	Shanghai via Amoy	Co's Whf.
Taito M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai via Amoy	Co's Whf.
Lushan M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai via Amoy	Co's Whf.
Van Overstraten	B. & S.	Deli via Singapore	Kow. Whf.
Tjundari	J. C. J.	Batavia via Singapore	Kow. Whf.
Emden	Arnsfeld Bros.	Hamburg via Singapore	Kow. Whf.
Chicago M.	O. S. K.	Yokohama via Nagasaki	Kow. Whf.
Pyrrhus	B. & S.	Yokohama via S'hai	Co's Whf.
Flash Hain	Kia Tye-lung	Yokohama via S'hai	Co's Whf.
Hanching	Douglas	Poonchow via Swatow	Co's Whf.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
Kwong Sang	B. & S.	Tientsin via Chefoo	15th July
Kuhsu M.	O. S. K.	Tientsin via Shanghai	16th July
Pyrrhus	R. V. P.	Kanton via Tientsin	16th July
Shun Shing	Ad. Line	Yokohama via S'hai	16th July
Lushan M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai via S'hai	16th July
Chicago M.	O. S. K.	Shanghai via S'hai	16th July
Sardinia	P. O.	Cape Town via S'hai	16th July
President Jackson	Ad. Line	Manila	16th July
Van Overstraten	B. & S.	Amoy via Swatow	16th July
Tjundari	J. C. J.	London via Singapore	16th July
Emden	Arnsfeld Bros.	Poonchow via Swatow	16th July
Chicago M.	O. S. K.	Canton	16th July
Pyrrhus	Kia Tye-lung	Seabays via Amoy	16th July
Flash Hain	Douglas		
Taito M.	N. Y. K.		
Korjistan	China Mail		

Impending Departures.

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Pyrrhus	B. & S.	Rotterdam	16th July
Hanching	D. L. Co.	Swatow	16th July
Kwong Sang	B. & S.	Bangkok	16th July
Pyrrhus	J. M. & Co.	Swatow	16th July
Lushan M.	B. & S.	Tientsin	16th July
Chicago M.	C. M. Co.	Amoy	16th July
Sardinia	P. O.	Japan	16th July
Taito M.	B. & S.	Utsunomiya	16th July
Van Overstraten	P. O.	Peking	16th July
Tjundari	S. & E.	San Francisco	16th July
Emden	P. O.	Amoy	16th July
Chicago M.	N. Y. K.	Japan	16th July
Pyrrhus	J. M. & Co.	Rangoon	16th July
Lushan M.	J. M. & Co.	Hankow	16th July
Chicago M.	C. M. Co.	Hankow	16th July
Sardinia	L. F. Co.	Swatow	16th July
Taito M.	W. F. S.	Singapore	16th July
Van Overstraten	N. Y. K.	Manila	16th July
Tjundari	B. & S.	Hankow	16th July
Emden	T. K.	Shanghai	16th July
Chicago M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	16th July
Pyrrhus	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	16th July
Lushan M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	16th July
Chicago M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	16th July
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Emden	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	16th July
Chicago M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	16th July
Pyrrhus	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	16th July
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Emden	N. Y. K.	Shanghai	16

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, KUDOPR, WTC.**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS**
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KARMALA	9,000	18th July	M'les, London & Antwerp
SODAN	7,000	22nd July	Spore, Pang C'be & B'bay
KASHGAR	9,000	31st July	B'bay, M'les, L'don, Antwerp
SARDINIA	6,684	16th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SICILIA	6,702	16th Aug.	Spore, Pang C'be & B'bay
DEVANHA	8,042	30th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
NOVARA	6,850	13th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JANUS [4,824] 18th July 3 p.m. C'ia via Spore & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS | 4,000 | 3rd Aug. { Manila, Thurs. Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Frequently despatched from Australia with the following:
The British N. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s steamers for Southampton and London via Panama, Valparaiso, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Steamship Co.'s steamers to London via the Cape.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

SARDINIA	6,684	13 July d'light	Shanghai, Kobe, Y'ham.
TANDA	6,956	24th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
ALIPORE	5,373	25th July	Kobe.
SICILIA	6,302	3rd Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers' Mailing not more than 14 days in advance will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO

22, Des Voeux Road Central Agent.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	16th July.
S.S. "GLENNAVY"	24th July.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	7th August.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. GLENBEC	4th Aug.	L'DON, R'DAM, A'WERP, H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilawong	Japan	18th July	21st July	B'via via B'ton
Tjibondari	Java	18th July	22nd July	Shanghai & D'ny
Tjitaroom	Java	23rd July	1st Aug.	B'via via B'ton

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.

YOKOHAMA M. (Calling Keelung)	Wed. 26th July, at 11 a.m.
KASAMARU (Calling Keelung)	Friday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.	
KITANO MARU	Friday, 21st July at 11 a.m.
HARUNA MARU	Friday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.	
TSUYAMA MARU	Wednesday, 26th July.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.	
SADO MARU	Friday, 28th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.	
YOSHINO MARU	Wednesday, 19th July at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Tuesday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via PANAMA.	
TOKA MARU	Sunday, 30th July.
NEW YORK via Suez.	
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.	
HOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.	
TAMBA MARU	Tuesday, 25th July.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	
YAMAGATA MARU	Wednesday, 19th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
TANOO MARU	Friday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
WAKASA MARU (Calling Nagasaki)	Wednesday, 19th July.
LYONS MARU	Friday, 21st July.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 192 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"	Sailing on or about 8th Aug.
S.S. "DACRE CASTLE"	Sailing middle of September.

LLOYD TRIESTINE.

Taking cargo or through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRACIA"	Sailing on or about 10th August.
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For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "NEFFON"	Sailing on or about 23rd July.
"TRACIA"	Sailing on or about 29th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMONA"	Sailing 30th August.
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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1838. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	26th July.	25th July.
CHANGSHA	31st Aug.	10th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

HOMEWARDS.

Steamer.	Sailing.
City of Cambridge	3rd Aug. Havre, London, Antwerp & Hamburg
City of Manchester	26th Aug. Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & H'b'rg

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailings from Hongkong:—

For Steamers To Sail.

For further particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

Agents.

Tel. 36

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Fooksang	Tues. 18th July at noon.
HAIPHONG via Swatow	Hingwang	Wed. 19th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Fri. 21st July at noon.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai	Tiangsang	Fri. 21st July at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 21st July at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Fri. 21st July at 3 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hosang	Sun. 23rd July at d'light.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Mon. 24th July at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hingsang	Tues. 25th July at noon.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai	Choyang	Fri. 28th July at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 28th July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang	Fri. 28th July at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Laisang	Sun. 30th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwangsang	Sun. 30th July at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fooksang" will be despatched on or about Friday, 21st July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

AMOY, M'LA, CEBU, ILO	18th July at d'light.
and KALUMBOGAN	18th July at noon.
SWATOW, SHAI & TTAO	18th July at 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	18th July at d'light.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	19th July at d'light.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	20th July at 9 a.m.
W'WEI C'FOO, N'CHWANG Kashing	22nd July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three, weekly) and Tsingtau (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

Telephone No. 36.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.
Haiching... J. S. Thomson... TUES. 18th July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 26th July.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 21st July.

For further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 2206.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

COLOMBO HARBOUR.

It is understood that several complaints have been made of late by Captains of vessels regarding the depth of the Colombo harbour and recently a vessel on learning that the depth of the port was only 31 feet, avoided calling there. The deepening of the harbour is now engaging the serious attention of the port authorities.

JAPAN'S IDLE SHIPPING.

Returns of the Japanese Department of Communications show that the number of ships lying idle in the principal ports of the country during the second ten-day period of last month was 200, representing a total of 79,377 tons. Contrasted with the same period of last month, the number of ships shows an increase of two, and the total tonnage an increase of 425.

STRANDING OFF PARACELS ISLAND.

A clue has come to light which may result in the discovery of the identity of the unknown ship which was reported by the captain of the "Jeter" to be stranded on the Paracels Island. According to Mr. Kin Teru, of the Reiko Trading Co., the former firm of Hirato & Co., state that they sent a ship to the Paracels to load sulphur and then to proceed to Japan. The ship is believed to have gone ashore on the Paracels and is supposed to be still there. No further details are to hand.

DEVELOPMENT OF SWATOW HARBOUR.

Plans have been made for development to Swatow harbour, to take place at a later date, when the entrance channel will be deepened to accommodate larger draught steamers. The approximate depth at the entrance is now 20 feet at high tide and seven at the lowest. The coastline along the harbour limits is about two and a half miles in length. All the plans in connection with the development are being worked out by the Department of Highway Engineering, organized at the instigation of progressive officials and business men of the province, whose object is to make Swatow into the great southern port for China.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD FLEET.

According to statistics compiled by the Kobe Shipping Exchange, the ships in the possession of the United States Shipping Board operating in connection with the various world services at the end of April numbered 405, of 3,418,620 tons. Particulars of the disposition of ships in April follow:—

Service.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
Chartered to military	1	8,701
North Europe	209	1,694,164
South Europe	52	433,482
British India	7	71,251
Australia	13	117,794
Orient	53	555,158
Dutch East Indies	5	43,885
Java	1	12,077
West Coast of Africa	6	49,918
South America	34	2,047,728
West Indies	10	41,707
Other overseas routes	12	47,457
American adjacent seas	6	22,456
American coasting	5	41,057

CURIOUS POINT IN SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT.

As a result of a contract which the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board entered into with the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation of Bristol (Pa.) during the war, a rather unusual situation has now arisen in America. This contract, which was for the construction of 40 ships, contained a clause providing that, in case the vessels should cost less than the estimate, one-third of the saving was to go to the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, one-third to the Government, and the remainder was to be distributed among the employees of the yard as a reward for their part in effecting the economy. The workmen concerned are claiming that a saving of \$420,000,000 was made on the construction of those ships, and that they are entitled to \$140,000,000 in accordance with the contract. They have formed a Protective Committee, with headquarters in New York, and are now strongly pressing their claim against the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The latter have announced that negotiations between themselves and the builders regarding these 40 ships are still in progress, and that until a settlement has been reached they cannot determine what the amount of the saving was.

IMPRESSIONS OF GER-
MANY.Stories of British and French
Occupation

Mrs. Philip Snowden, who has returned to London from Berlin, has given her views on the situation in Germany.

"Germany is a hive of industry," she said, "but while the people are working very hard they are actually living from hand to mouth. The worker has to deny himself a good deal that the British working man would consider necessities."

"It is the middle-classes who are feeling the pinch, particularly the professional people and those who depend on their pensions. Many of them are pining on their feet. They are stripping their houses bare in order to keep the wolf from the door."

"Plate, linen, ornaments, furniture and books are all going. Shops have been specially opened for the sale of the belongings of the poor, unhappy, unorganised intellectuals."

"It is very pathetic. One sees everywhere in the cities officers of high rank and women of delicate breeding doing menial work. They do not complain. They just have to do it in order to live."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST FRANCE.

Of her visit to the occupied area Mrs. Snowden said: "It is hoped that the British and American troops will not withdraw so long as the French and Belgian remain. I found the British officials and soldiers in Cologne very popular. They do not indulge in the pin-pricks that the French and Belgian officials seem to be very fond of."

"The British Tommy is popular with the people. When he is billeted with them he helps the housewife, plays with the children, and maintains towards all an attitude of decency."

"In Mainz and Wiesbaden I found the streets alive with coloured troops. They are not popular, but Moroccans and Tunisians. I found everywhere that their presence is causing more friction and hatred than any other thing."

"Germans complain that the French white soldiers bring numerous relations with them and cause an acute housing shortage. In many homes the German owners have to live in the attic, while the best rooms of the house are occupied by the soldiers and their friends."

"A little German official tried to explain what was the matter most about the French. 'It is, you know, what the English call the new doctrine (patriotism).'"

"A French official, explaining this policy, said to her: 'These people must be frightened. If they become prosperous they would overturn France again. They have any number of secret arms.'"

COOLING THE CORONET.

An Ingenious Idea.

People passing up and down Wyndham Street these last few days will have wondered why yards and yards of piping were being carried into the basement of the Coronet Theatre. The explanation is that, with the object of making the theatre the coolest spot in Hongkong, with the exception perhaps of the cold storages, the management have installed a small refrigerating plant in the basement which will be in operation for the first time to-morrow. The air will be cooled and cleaned by being passed through ice-cold water before it is blown into the theatre, and the atmosphere inside the building will be gradually cooled until it is ten degrees lower than the temperature prevailing outside. It could, of course, be made much lower than that, but it is thought inadvisable to make the change in temperature too drastic. As it is, the management will have to insist on people being in their seats for the commencement of the show, as it is felt unwise to let anybody enter the theatre once it has become partially cooled. As a further precaution against the possibility of chill the temperature of the building will be gradually raised to normal towards the conclusion of the show.

During the two hours in the temperate zone offered them by the Coronet management next week, people will have the chance of seeing a specially good Harold Lloyd comedy, "I Do," which will be supported by a different feature every day. The pictures shown with the comedy will be those which, because of the heat and the rain, many people were unable to see when they were first shown.

RETRENCHMENT IN
INDIA.Expenditure Outrunning
Revenue.

The chief administrative problem with which the Indian Government is now confronted is the problem of making both ends meet, says a Times leader. In this sense the situation in India is closely akin to the situation at home, and the peculiar racial and local colouring which sometimes gives to Indian issues a deceitful air of remoteness is in the long run reducible to terms with which we in this country are only too familiar. Expenditure in India has far outrun the available revenue. That deficit of a round £22,000,000 has somehow to be covered, and no fiscal ingenuity, no unflinching resolution can tap for the moment any further sources of wealth. India is potentially rich, but her potential wealth can only be realized by steady development and by the gradual concentration and elucidation of her economic resources through education and stable administration. Taxation has been increased; but in India it is impossible to increase taxation beyond a certain limit without overstraining the administrative system. The whole system of government in India is now passing into a new phase, and not only the Government, but the whole Indian people, after a period of very active political inquiry and conflict, are now faced with the task of counting the cost. Since further taxation is impossible for the moment, the successful development of the reforms depends now on the exercise of wise and rigid economy.

Lord Reading in his speech to the representatives of the commerce and industry of India, Burma, and Ceylon, has expressed his entire agreement with the principle that serious retrenchment is necessary, and he well comes the appointment of the Committee under the presidency of Lord Inchcape, to perform in India functions similar to those of the Geddes Committee here. The question of expenditure, he said, "must be placed in the crucible. We are prepared," he added, "as far as it is compatible with efficient government, and the primary necessities of safety and good administration, to submit to operation, to canter, to the letting of blood, or to rigorous diet. This is a serious and hopeful attitude, and the fact that the Viceroy, who has had such exceptional opportunities of realizing the manifold difficulties of the Indian situation, speaks so strongly of the need for economy clearly indicates the great urgency of the problem. It is obvious that there is room for a considerable reduction of expenditure. A careful exploration both of the routine and inertia that have come down from the past and of the confusion of the transition period will undoubtedly yield valuable material to the Retrenchment Committee. The reforms have involved an increase of expenditure, but from the political point of view there can be no question of their abandonment, and there is hope that from the fiscal point of view the intelligent cooperation of Indians in the work of government may result in a steady development of the resources of the country and consequent increase of revenue."

The problem of retrenchment comes down, then, to the possibility of a reduction in the expenditure on civil and military administration. Retrenchment, however, must not be arbitrary, but systematic, and it must be carried out with a steady purpose of increasing efficiency. The argument over the North-West Frontier problem shows that greater efficiency is not necessarily incompatible with cheapness, and in regard to military administration generally careful inquiry might very well show that some of the present cumbersome methods of defence might be replaced by a lighter and more flexible system in the interests both of economy and of security. The serious endeavour now contemplated to effect wise retrenchment will bring the whole Indian administrative problem under careful review, and will reduce it to that state of clarity which is so necessary in view of the need for further intelligent advance.

enabled, as so many frequently desire, to see the Harold Lloyd comedy twice without having to see the same programme over again. To-day's supporting feature will be Mary Pickford in "Captain Kidd."

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per a.s. President Jackson, 15th July.—Mr. Aw Boon How, Mr. R. M. Berville, Mrs. H. R. Chamberlain, Mr. Chan Sing, Mr. T. K. Chen, Mr. D. R. Davis, Mr. Wm. H. Gale, Mr. H. M. Gallop, Mr. S. J. Harryman, Mr. G. L. Harvey, Mr. Ho Ye Shan, Mr. Ray Moore, Mr. H. F. Payne, Mr. F. S. Pease, Mr. Pan Su Ki, Miss Wai Yi Young, Rev. Wai J. Young, Mr. F. W. Golding, Mrs. J. H. Haas, Mr. E. F. Jose, Mr. S. Larys, Master Billie Merchant, Miss O'Neill, Mr. P. C. Santos, Mr. G. E. Stolp, Mr. V. D. Acobron, Mr. A. P. Chapman, Mr. J. C. Cookingham, Mr. F. Cayce, Miss M. K. Dunphy, Mr. T. S. Davis, Mr. D. M. Flores, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Fowler, Miss Betty Fowler, Miss Jane Fowler, Miss Susan Fowler, Mr. R. E. Greene, Mr. L. H. Grubbs, Mr. M. Y. Garcia, Miss H. L. Gothwaite, Mr. and P. Gant, Mrs. B. K. Gantt, Miss M. Hermander, Miss Hasecoeter, Mr. G. Lardinal, Mrs. E. S. D. Merchant, Miss F. M. Newton, Mr. C. Salvador and Miss K. M. Sanderston.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.

SELLING.

T/T	275 1/4
Demand	275 1/2
30 d/s	
4 m/s	275 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Normal
T/T Singapore	112
T/T Japan	121
T/T India	199 1/2
Demand, India	
T/T San Francisco	37 1/2
& New York	
T/T Java	151
T/T Manila	Normal
T/T France	710
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	28 1/2
1 m/s. D/P	28 3/4
5 m/s. L/C	28 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	28 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	39 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Normal
1 m/s. France	745
5 m/s. France	755
Demand, Germany	
Jemand, New York	58
T/T Bombay	
Demand, Bombay	199 1/2
T/T Calcutta	
Demand, Calcutta	199 1/2
On Yokohama	111
Demand, Manila	117
Demand, Singapore	112
Demand, Batavia	151
On Haiphong	Normal
On Saigon	Normal
On Bangkok	87 1/2
Sovereign	715
Sold leaf per Tadm	33 1/2
Buy Silver, ready forward	33 1/2
Bank of England rates	33 1/2
New York/London	44 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	par
10 "	1 1/2 pm.
5 "	3/10 dis.
Canton sub. coins	20% dis.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 17d. 11h. 50m.—Pressure has decreased slightly from Weihaiwei to Hongkong and increased slightly over the Visayas.

A depression is shown over S.E. Mongolia.

The depression over Mindanao has not developed.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 34.18 inches, against an average of 45.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Formosa Channel	
2 Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light, variable winds: fine.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamock	
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	

L. J. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory July 17, 1922.

HOTELS.

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RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. July 13	W. L. July 14
Wuchow, West River	+9.50	-2.42		
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80		
Linkonghow, North "	+17.00	0		
Samshek, "	+27.25	-5.00		9.40
Shoklong, East "	+15.15	-0.98	3.70	4.70

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer 29.70 29.79 29.76
Temperature 87 78 87
Humidity 74 93 61
Wind Direction E-CALM E
Wind Force 2 0 2
Weather c. bm b
Rain 0.00 0.00 0
Highest open air Temperature on the 16th 88
Lowest open air Temperature on the 17th 78
T. J. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, July 17, 1922.

TIDE TABLE.

17th to 23rd. July, 1922.			
Time	High Water	Low Water	Height
Mon. 17	2 11 48	9 11 25	5.1
Tue. 18	2 42 44	9 11 25	5.1
Wed. 19	2 4 51	9 11 25	5.1
Thur. 20	2 17 44	9 11 25	5.1
Fri. 21	2 30 37	9 11 25	5.1
Sat. 22	2 43 30	9 11 25	5.1
Sun. 23	2 56 23	9 11 25	5.1

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The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here—

Jaw Gravelly Hongkong Hotel,
from Shanghai.

Ogino Matsubara, from Tunc-
kuchibisen.

Lyons Solano, from Shanghai.

Yukio Sakurachi c/o Hakozaki,
Maru Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
from Tokyo.

Mitani Hakozaki Maru, from
Tokyo.

Hohenny Jardines, from Kobe.

Brazier Passenger Dongola c/o
Mackinnon, from Amoy.

Huicheng 45 First Floor Des
Voeux Road, from Shanghai.

Mowwhing, from Tsingtau.

Ths Chiatyu Hoongsing Klan-
kee, from Amoy.

Wong 13 Caine Road from
Shanghai.

Tanlay Ostwarden, from
Amoy.

Bihence, from Amoy.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Time	From	To	Frequency
6.00 a.m.	Peak	Shanghai	Every 15 min.
6.15 a.m.	Peak	Shanghai	
6.30 a.m.	Peak	Shanghai	
6.45 a.m.	Peak	Shanghai	
7.00 a.m.	Peak	Shanghai	
7.15 a.m.	Peak	Shanghai	
7.30 a.m.	Peak	Shanghai	
7.45 a.m.	Peak	Shanghai	
8.00 a.m.	Peak	Shanghai	

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M. E. Y. AIRY
Superintendent

Hongkong July 13, 1922.

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